

# WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow fair.

# THE EVENING NEWS.

# TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 65 degrees.

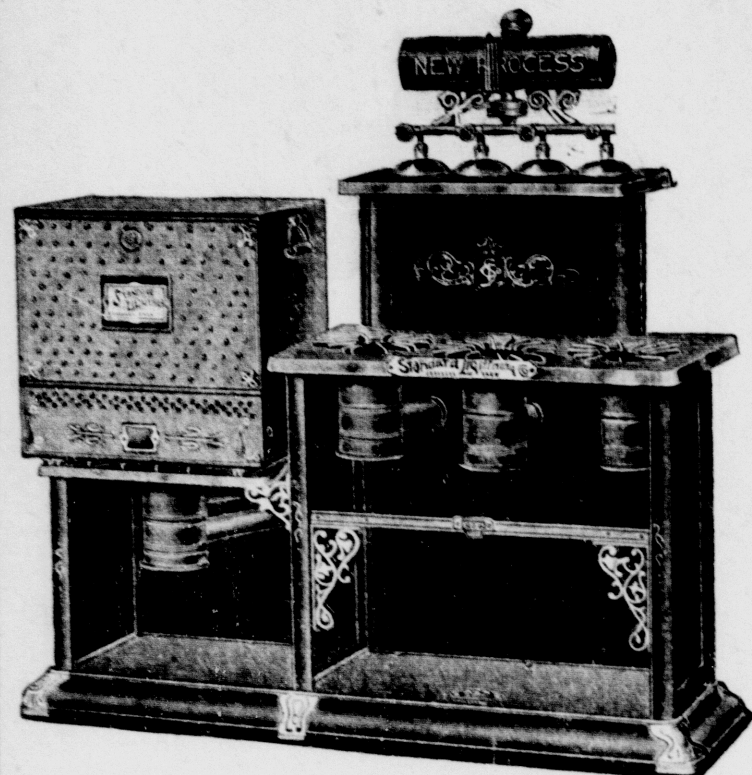
DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 2

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1906

NUMBER 291

## The "New Process" Vapor Stove



Absolutely Safe  
Never Fails to Satisfy  
Lights Like Gas  
It's the Modern Cook Stove

Also Sells  
GASOLINE  
For all Kinds of Gasoline Stoves.

For Sale By **R. E. HAYNES** THE HARDWARE MERCHANT.

Opposite Citizens National Bank.

ADA, IND. TER.

## Still at the Same Location.

We are not moving, neither are we closing out, but we ARE selling FURNITURE at reasonable prices. Now is the time to fit up your home with that new

Table, Bed Room Suit or Matting

Come in and let us talk it over with you.

**Ada Furniture & Coffin Co.**

"WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOWS."

## MAY CONTINUE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TILL 1907

Washington, Feb. 24.—It transpired yesterday, as the result of of the inadvertent distribution of an amendment agreed to tentatively, that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs favors the continuance of the tribal governments until March 4, 1907. The provision is not shown in the bill distributed Thursday as the report of the committee, but it is in one given out inadvertently Friday and afterward recalled.

Whether this provision is to be incorporated in the bill depends largely on the wishes of Secretary Hitchcock. The proposed amendment to the Curtis bill was sent to him and he is to make answer today. The general opinion is the Secretary will interpose no objection.

The Curtis bill contemplates the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4 next, but provided for the employment of the chiefs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for a year to sign and deliver patents. It is now pretty clear that the

affairs of the tribes can not be wound up as soon as it was thought they could, and this is the reason for the amendment agreed to tentatively.

### Patty's Lecture, An Education.

Friday night, under the auspices of the Dixie Lyceum, Prof. Wm. B. Patty delivered his lecture on the great trio of modern scientific discovery, viz., wireless telegraphy, radium and low temperature.

It is a difficult task in one evening's demonstration to so popularize the profound mysteries of modern science as to bring them within the appreciation of an ordinary audience. But Prof. Patty succeeds admirably. He is a speaker of charming address and gives his hearers an invaluable glimpse of the world's laboratories.

While the ordinary hearer goes away from the lecture considerably bewildered, still he realizes that his intellectual horizon is vastly broadened. An evening with Professor Patty is an education itself.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-date photo work.

## STATEHOOD NOW TANGLED UP WITH RATE MEASURE

Washington, Feb. 24.—Admitting its many infirmities, yet unable to agree on any correctives, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by a vote of 6 to 5, has decided to report the Hepburn rate bill without amendments.

Interesting circumstances preceding this action came to a sensational climax when, on motion of Senator Aldrich, Senator Tillman was chosen to make the report to the Senate. The developments of the day, aside from the importance as they relate to the fate of this measure, may have consequences which will modify the fortunes of the Republican

party itself, for the members of that organization are now on the verge of internecine strife and the President is almost at the mercy of his political adversaries.

The likelihood is an effort will be made to make the rate bill unfinished business when the statehood bill shall have been disposed of. When this will be no one knows. Opponents of the rate bill include delay among the tactics to defeat the rate. They will, of course, debate the statehood bill for many weeks, unless the advocates of the rate bill should set the statehood bill aside and take up the rate bill. The latter may be done.

## FEELS NO APPREHENSION OVER CHINESE SITUATION

Washington, Feb. 24.—The secretary has received a telegram from Mr. Rockhill, minister to China, stating that he and his colleagues see no cause for undue apprehension concerning the situation in China, while they consider caution and watchfulness always necessary they believe the public had reports of uneasiness without cause. Troubles are not more frequent than usual, it is said, and are due, as was the Shanghai riot, to local causes.

Mr. Rockhill says the Chinese government appreciates the importance of preventing hostilities to foreigners; that it has recently been cautioned by Japan in this respect, and has declared its determination to insure their safety under all circumstances.

The dispatch adds that while the boycott may continue, nothing more serious than local friction is anticipated by those on the ground. A pronounced feeling of determination is noted on the part of Chinese to secure economic exploitation of their empire.

### Thing's Theatrical.

On Tuesday, February 27, will be presented at the opera house the ever popular and always welcome drama, "East Lynne." Beecher & Stanley's big company the only company on the road making a specialty of this one piece, carrying a military band that gives free daily concerts. This drama is endorsed by press, clergy and critics. A play with a moral. A life lesson for old and young. Will be presented one night only at the opera house on Tuesday, Feb. 27. Reserved seats at usual place. No advance in prices.

2t

### The Devil's Web.

Friday night Ada theatre goers were treated to the best performance ever shown in the city. This was the French play, "The Devil's Web," played by the Angeli Comedians.

The web was so carefully woven and so close were the meshes that an expert opera critic could scarcely puncture it with a cambric needle.

The costumes worn were the finest and most expensive worn by any troupe previously playing here, and besides, the parts were spoken in a manner that appealed to the large audience.

In speaking of the play a gentleman remarked that he had often paid three times the price and witnessed but half as good a show.

The company is all right and their performance Friday night insures them a crowded house every time they play in Ada.

### Enough Commandments.

They are telling of an Ada girl who received a proposal by telegraph. She went to the telegraph office and asked the clerk how many words she could send for a quarter. He said ten and her answer was: "Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes."

—Adapted

### Birds Absolutely Necessary.

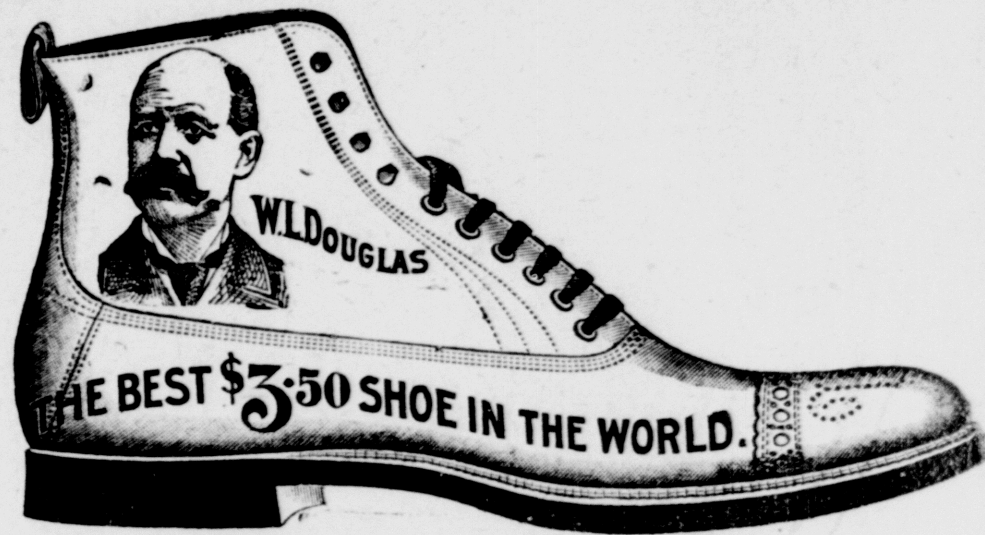
If the world were birdless, a naturalist, declares, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poison that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat all the orchards and crops in that time.

Subscribe for the News.

## SUIT TO RECOVER FEES PAID CHOCTAW ATTORNEYS

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 24.—In the federal court last afternoon a suit was filed at the suggestion of the department of justice against Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish, tribal attorneys, and McCurtain and Hill, a legal firm representing the Choctaw Indians in probate matters, for the recovery of a portion of fees allowed them under acts of the Choctaw legislature. The suit against Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish is for the recovery of \$42,000, alleged to

have been paid to the firm for legal services. The complaint filed seeks to recover \$12,000 paid McCurtain and Hill for legal services in Choctaw tribal probate cases. D. C. McCurtain, a member of the latter firm, is a son of Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw nation. The suits were filed at the request of the department of justice, and are believed to be the forerunner of a searching investigation of Choctaw affairs, which has already been started.



Sold by I. HARRIS, Ada, I. T.

## PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

**Allen Livery Barn**

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

## GUS KRANNICH THE TAILOR

After all it pays to have your clothes made by an experienced tailor. If Gus Krannich makes a suit for you you will never complain. Try him. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.

K. C. Tailor Shop.

Ada, I. T.

(Over Freeman's Store)

The best Candies, Fruits and Cigars.

**Box Candies a Specialty**

At the Postoffice News Stand

## Cheap Coal FOR CASH

Place your order for good coal with the

**CRYSTAL ICE and COAL CO.**

The driver is authorized to receipt you for payments.

Phone No. 122

## FRUIT TREES AT LOW RATES The Next 30 Days

Apples, Pears, J. Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Quinces, Jap. Persimmons, Pecans, Berries, Roses, Shrubs and Evergreens. Call at N. Y. W. K. WELLBORN, Prop'r Ark. Nursery.

## OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

## JOHANN HOCH PAYS THE PENALTY ON THE GALLOWS

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Johann Hoch, convicted murderer, confessed bigamist, and who, if but a fraction of the stories of crime that are told of him are true, was one of the greatest criminals this country has ever known, was hanged in the county jail Friday for poisoning his wife, Marie Welcker-Hoch.

He faced death as he has always said that he would face it when the final moment came—

calmly and without fear. He stood on the scaffold, beneath the dangling noose, and with the placid courage of a soldier who realizes to the full that death is his portion, but is still unaffected. He died with a prayer on his lips for the officers of the law who took his life, and save for the words, "Goodbye," his last utterance was an assertion that he was innocent of the crime for which he paid the extreme penalty of the law.

## The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President; JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President. FRANK JONES, Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst. Cashier.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

Undivided Profits, 20,200.00

Blanket Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

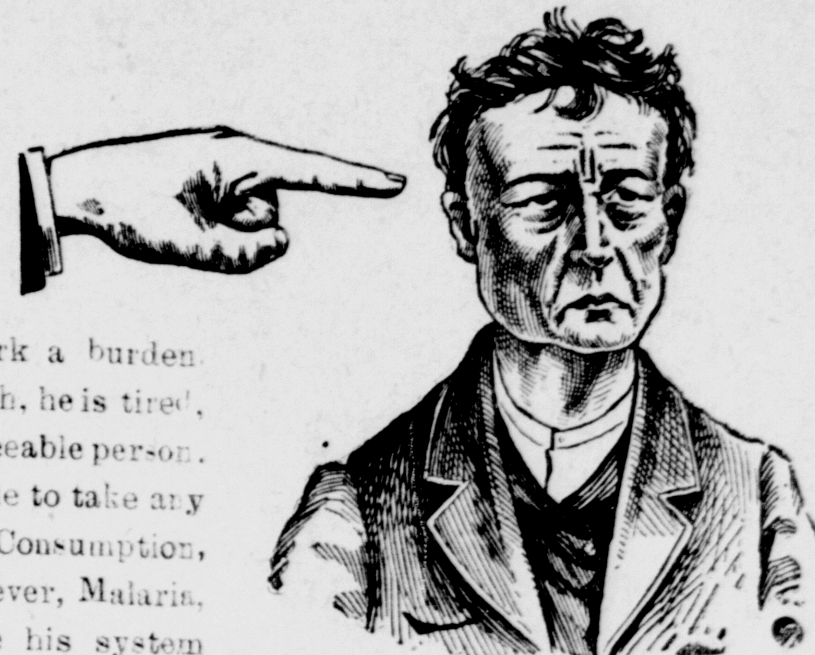


# DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Here is a victim of neglect.

Bad digestion was the starting point. He ignored the warnings sent up by an overloaded and suffering stomach, hence the disorder spread until it has seriously weakened the entire digestive apparatus, involving the kidneys, liver and bowels. It is the beginning of a sick spell.

A person in this state of health finds work a burden. Strength and energy are gone, he can't eat with relish, he is tired, cross, nervous and dull—a truly useless and disagreeable person. The worst part about it is that such a person is liable to take any dangerous disease that may be about. Pneumonia, Consumption, Bright's Disease, Cholera, Typhoid or Yellow Fever, Malaria, Small Pox would find him an easy mark because his system is weakened by impurities which are poisoning his very life-blood. In this condition a powerful system cleanser and regulator is urgently needed, and for such purpose what more effective remedy can be found than the justly celebrated



## Prickly Ash Bitters

A Remedy that Has Proved Its Value For Blood, Kidney and Bowel Disorders in a Brilliant Record of Cures Performed.

It is the right medicine for such purpose, the best and greatest system cleanser and regulator. It combines the fine tonic properties of a kidney medicine, stomach, liver and blood purifier with a genial regulating influence in the bowels. It will gently urge the vital organs to a better and more complete performance of their duties, give them strength and force and restore healthy activity throughout the body. When the system has been cleared of obstructions and the kidneys resume fully their office of purifying the blood, the general condition takes an upward turn. Appetite and digestion are improved, the eyes are brighter, the hollow cheeks fill out, the complexion loses that sallow, muddy cast, giving place to a clear skin and ruddy glow. These are the signals of returning health, and they bring that thrill and joy of living and interest in life's duties that only those in perfect health enjoy.

Some dealers will try to sell you something which they say is just as good as PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. DON'T TAKE IT. Get the genuine with the large figure 3 in red on the front label. It will give you the results you desire. Put up in 19 ounce bottles. Price, 1.00.

Sold by all Druggists.

## GRASS.

Did you ever notice how eagerly the corn-fed horse seeks the grass in the Spring? Not solely because he's hungry, instinct tells him he needs it. His system demands a tonic and purgative to drive out impurities, and the young tender grass is his natural medicine. All animal nature craves its particular "Spring Tonic" and purifier and none have greater need of it than the human animal. Man, because none give their digestive organs so much abuse. All men acknowledge nature's cry for relief from Winter's impurities, but there are thousands who do nothing to satisfy this need, and it is among these that disease reaps its harvest of death every year. The man who knows the value of a strong vigorous body when hot weather works a drain upon his strength will use for a couple of weeks in the early Spring a good blood purifier and system regulator; and where can you find a better remedy for this purpose than PRICKLY ASH BITTERS: the great blood, liver and bowel cleanser and system regulator that has done so much for working people. It vitalizes the blood and puts the entire system in condition for Summer work. Try it.

### Ordinance No. 97.

An ordinance dividing the corporate limits of the City of Ada, Ind. Ter., into wards.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained that all that part of territory as is hereafter set out shall be known as wards.

Sec. 2. That the corporate limits of the incorporated city of Ada, I. T., is and shall be as are described in an order of the United States District Court incorporating the incorporated Town of Ada, and also what territory is described in an order of said court made at Ada annexing certain territory to said town, and as is shown by a map filed in said court made by George Truitt.

Sec. 3. That hereafter all that part of territory within the said corporate limits of said City of Ada within the following boundaries shall be known as ward No. one, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the east boundary lines of said city limits, and running west in the center of said street to where Main street intersects Townsend avenue thence south in the center of Townsend avenue until the boundary lines of the corporate limits of said city are reached, thence east and north along the meandering of corporate limits to the place of beginning.

Sec. 4. That hereafter all the territory within the following boundaries shall be known as Ward No. Two, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the east boundary line of the city limits, and running west in the center of said street to where said street intersects Townsend avenue, thence north in the center of said street to the boundary lines of said city limits, thence east and south following the lines of said city limits to the place of beginning.

Sec. 5. That hereafter all that part of territory within the boundary of said city limits, as herein described, shall be known as Ward No. Three, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the west boundary line of the city limits of said city, thence east in center of said street to where said street intersects Townsend avenue, thence north in the center of said

street to the boundary line of the said incorporation, thence following the boundary line of said city in a westerly, northern and southern direction to the place of beginning.

Sec. 6. That hereafter all that part of territory as herein described shall be hereafter known as Ward No. Four, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the west boundary line of the incorporated limits of the said City of Ada, thence east in the center of said street to a place where said street intersects Townsend avenue, thence south in the center of said street to where the said street intersects the boundary lines of the City of Ada in a westerly and northerly direction around the same, following the boundary lines to the place of beginning.

That this ordinance be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Passed this, the 22nd day of Feb. A. D., 1906.

W. C. Duncan,  
Mayor of Ada, I. T.  
J. I. Warren, Recorder.

### Resolution.

Of the incorporated Town of Ada, Indian Territory, to advance the said incorporated town to a city of the second class, and for other purposes.

Whereas, The United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, at Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, at the February term thereof and on the 9th day of Feb., A. D., 1906, rendered the following judgement which is of record of the minutes of said Court at Ada, I. T., in Journal — page — of the minutes of said court, to-wit:

### ORDER OF COURT.

In the City of Ada, Indian Territory:

Now, on this the 9th day of Feb., A. D., 1906, in open court at Pauls Valley, Ind. Ter., came on to be heard the application of the Incorporated Town of Ada, I. T., accompanied by a resolution of the council of said incorporated town, asking that said incorporated town be advanced to a city of the second class.

And the Court, after hearing the petition and resolution and evidence submitted in support thereof, is of the opinion that

said incorporated town has the requisite number of inhabitants and is entitled to advancement to a city of the second class.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the incorporated Town of Ada, I. T., has sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to be a city of the second class.

It is further adjudged that the said Incorporated Town of Ada, should be, and it is hereby declared to be, a city of the second class, and the council is hereby empowered to proceed to take all necessary steps for said purposes, and to pass such ordinances as are required of it under the law.

J. T. Dickerson,  
Judge of the United States Court.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the city council that the said Incorporated Town of Ada be and is hereby advanced to a City of the second class, and that the city limits of the said city are hereby declared to be the same as heretofore.

Be It Further Resolved, That all laws and ordinances as have heretofore passed by the council of said incorporated town are hereby extended to and put in force, as far as this council shall have power to extend the same.

### Excursions to Florida and Cuba.

Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.

Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.  
F. E. Clark, D. P. A.,  
Wichita Kansas.

### PROTECT YOUR BOOKS!

They're too valuable to be strewn about the room or house exposed to dust and damage! Of course you can't help it, if your book-case is full and of the old style solid construction. Better get rid of such a case, or start a new one that will always accommodate your books without being either too large or too small—one that grows with your library and always fits it. The

### Globe-Wernicke

### "Elastic" Book-Case

is the original and only up-to-date sectional book-case and is made by the largest manufacturers of such goods in the world. It's furnished in a variety of grades, sizes and prices, adapted to any and all requirements. It's a system of units, each unit fitted with the perfection dust-proof roller-bearing door. But we'll be glad to show them if you call, or will send illustrated catalogue on request.

Sold By  
W. C. DUNCAN.



## Otis B. Weaver Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.

### Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

### OFFICE IN THE

## Weaver Building,

Corner 12th & Broadway.

## To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, Southwest?

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine).

It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a sample copy FREE.

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis



## LOCAL NEWS

J. W. Thompson's baby is quite sick.

Mrs. Ida McDowell returned today from Shawnee.

Subscribe for The News.

W. H. Ebey made a business trip to Stonewall.

Mr. and Mrs. Woosley left for Sparks, O. T.

C. H. Frierson was in Stonewall.

W. H. Grinlee returned from Konawa.

Woodson Adams is a new arrival from Dardanelle, Ark.

S. B. Allen of Gainsville, Texas, was in the city.

W. L. Beard of Oklahoma City was in town today.

Mrs. Abbie Keeney of Konawa arrived for a visit in Ada.

George Frierson came in on the M. K. & T. south.

W. W. Patterson went to Sakwa to-day.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Mrs. Sallie Meadors went home to Stonewall after visiting in Ada.

Mrs. Mary Rice of Fitzhugh was in the city today.

Miss Aigh Fisher is visiting relatives in Davis.

Mrs. Jackson of Oklahoma City is a business visitor in city this week.

Ben Williams of Ozark and W. P. Halley of Fayetteville, Ark., were registered at the Harris.

FOR RENT—Three room house, good water; barn. East Tenth street. Otis B. Weaver.

Charles Moltke of Peoria, Ill., was among the recent prospectors in Ada.

Mrs. C. E. Bowlin left today for Sulphur where she will reside.

Dr. B. H. Erb, surgeon dentist, Henley & Biles building.

Little Margaret Rebman came in from Holdenville today to visit friends.

Don't fail to attend the Wheeler memorial service at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office.

Mrs. E. E. Parnell departed for a two week's visit at her old home, Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. N. D. Woods, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gaar, returned to Webber Falls, I. T.

Season ticket holders can get their seats reserved Monday night, Feb. 26.

Wm. Chapman returned today from Tecumseh with his sick wife who has been up there for several weeks.

W. C. Foster of Sulphur Springs, Texas, stopped off to see his brother-in-law, A. H. Chapman.

J. H. Gray and wife, heretofore of Roff, were in town today enroute to their new home at Lehigh.

Mr. Joe Bubser, piano tuner, of Oklahoma City, will be in town the latter part of the month. Leave orders this office.

Booth Lowrey, the rising star among Southern humorists, wins the hearts of the people everywhere he goes. His wit and humor are wonderful and his impersonations perfect. At opera house Monday night, Feb. 26.

2t 280

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A marriage license was issued today to J. H. Cantrell of Tuttle and Eva Clapp of Roff.

Quite a good audience was at the matinee this afternoon to see the production of "Mabel Heath."

Prof. W. B. Patty, the lecturer, went to Roff to fill an engagement tonight. He will spend Sunday in Ada.

All kinds of sewing and dress making a specialty. Mrs. J. M. Taylor. Corner 19th and Townsend ave. 3t 289

FOR RENT:—One two-room and two four-room dwellings. tf 281

Constable Eli Morris returned last night from Sulphur, where he spent a busy week in official work. He says Sulphur is becoming an important point for court business.

FOR SALE:—One good Jersey cow. Reed & Harrison. 2t 281

M. Stewart of Newkirk, Okla., arrived today for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. F. D. Wharton. Incidentally Mr. Stewart will inspect this locality with a view to making some investments.

Services at First Baptist church Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Every body is invited to attend all the services.

W. R. Chandler, Pastor.

Booth Lowrey is not simply an entertainer, but a scholarly gentleman who uses his powers as humorist, satirist, author and orator, in presenting high ideals of life, and especially of self development. Hear him at opera house Monday night, Feb. 26 2t 280

Presbyterian Church.

Preaching tomorrow by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Gen. Wheeler memorial services at 2 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

Jao. A. Williams, Pastor.

Notice.

The delinquent tax list will be made out and published next week. Pay now and save cost.

J. I. Warren, Recorder.

Ready for Business.

After being quarantined two weeks the Dorland hotel is again ready for business.

The house has been thoroughly disinfected and cleaned throughout and we are now better prepared than ever to take care of the public.

J. C. VanMeter, Mgr.

Lem Mitchell.

The democrats of Ada will note that Mr. Lem Mitchell is a candidate for reelection to the office of city marshal, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. The News thoroughly believes that Mr. Mitchell has made an exceptionally good marshal and that his official conduct has been honorable, capable and impartial, and that his courage and good judgement are of a quality most excellent. Uncle Lem appears to be popular with the country people, which is a point well worth considering in a town marshal.

Thos. P. Holt.

The News is authorized to announce the candidacy of Thomas P. Holt for city attorney of Ada, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. Mr. Holt is a most worthy gentleman and merits the careful consideration of the democrats of Ada. He is highly qualified in the law, having taken in addition to a finished literary education, a three years law course in a leading law school. He has considerable experience in the practice for a young lawyer. Mr. Holt enjoys the reputation of being a cultured, moral, Christian gentleman. He announces that he stands "for a larger Ada, cleaner Ada and a strict enforcement of her laws." The News feels confident he will secure a liberal support.

B. C. King.

Mr. B. C. (Curt) King has announced himself as a candidate for election to the office of city attorney, subject to the action of the democratic primary. To the extent the News is acquainted, Mr. King has transacted the business of his office in a perfectly satisfactory and qualified manner. Likely, one could not be more conscientious in the discharge of his official duties. Quite a good deal of work has been entailed in the transition of Ada from a city of third class to one of the second class, the responsibility of which was Mr. King's. The News recommends him to the democrats of Ada for their careful consideration of his candidacy.

## To Candidates.

The News respectfully solicits the publication of the announcements of those who may be prevailed on by their friends to be candidates for city office in the forthcoming election. For each announcement to be published daily until election, also in the big Weekly and for 500 candidate cards and for the little introductory write-up in the News and the printing of your name on the ticket, which will occur in the regular order of announcement, there will be a charge of \$5.00, payable in advance.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### MAYOR.

I respectfully solicit the support of the Democrats of Ada for mayor of the Town of Ada in the coming primary.

J. P. Wood.

### CITY ATTORNEY.

I am a candidate for reelection to the office of city attorney of Ada, subject to Democratic primary. Your support is respectfully solicited.

B. C. King.

### RECORDER, ASSESSOR, COLLECTOR

I take this method of thanking the citizens of Ada for their kind treatment during my term of office as recorder, assessor and collector, and again ask their support in the coming election, subject, of course, to the action of the Democratic primary.

J. I. Warren.

### CITY MARSHAL.

I am a candidate for reelection to the office of town marshal, subject to the action of Democratic primary.

Lem Mitchell.

### CITY SCAVENGER.

I take this means of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of city scavenger, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Fred T. Hutsie.

### Christian Church.

Sunday morning preaching by the pastor. Theme, "Story Telling." At 7:30 there will be a Missionary Rally, of which we give program below:

1. Music by the choir.
2. Invocation by the pastor.
3. Opening address by the leader—"The Spirit of Christ is The Spirit of Missions."
4. Prayer for the Churches.
5. Song by the choir. "Send The Light."
6. Address—"Our Lord's Last Command." Hon. T. P. Holt.
7. Duet—Mrs. Browall and Mr. Wymore.
8. Address—"My Debt to my Generation." L. T. Walters.
9. Prayer for Missionaries.
10. Solo—Miss Case
11. Address—"How to Promote the Missionary Spirit." J. Wymore.
12. Song by choir.
13. Reading—Miss Allene Shands.
14. Closing address by leader.
15. Song and Benediction.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

There will be preaching at this church tomorrow at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "A Yoke." Evening subject: "A Cross."

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

J. M. Martin, Pastor.

I have decided to stay in Ada and will make you a

## Good Cheap Cash House

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| 20 lbs best granulated sugar     | \$1.00  |
| 25 lbs navy beans                | \$1.00  |
| 25 oz K. C. baking powder        | 20c     |
| 1 gal Concho syrup               | 35c     |
| Buzz Saw sorghum, gal            | 35c     |
| 10 lb bucket jelly               | 35c     |
| Star tobacco per lb              | 45c     |
| 10 bars Swiss soap               | 25c     |
| Punch corn                       | 10c     |
| 4 cans of Blossom Beauty corn    | 25c     |
| Lump starch per lb               | 5c      |
| Flake hominy per lb              | 3 1/2c  |
| Arm & Hammer soda 2 packages for | 15c     |
| Evaporated peaches per lb        | 10c     |
| Evaporated apricots per lb       | 10c     |
| Evaporated pears per lb          | 12 1/2c |
| 3 cans blackberries              | 25c     |
| 1 can table peaches              | 15c     |

These prices strictly cash.

Yours for Business,

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FOR RENT:—My six-room residence. Close in. Excellent improvements and conveniences. tf 281

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W. F. Shaw, 1 1/2 miles west of Ada.

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## U. S. C. V.

Ada, I. T., Feb. 24, 1906.

General Order No. 3.

To the Camps of Indian Territory Division United Sons of Confederate Veterans:

Comrades:—Official announcement has reached me that the next annual reunion of the U. C. V. and U. S. C. V. will be held in the city of New Orleans on April 25, 26 and 27.

Let us have from our division an attendance unprecedented. The ranks of our father veterans are fast being decimated by the scythe of Time; the priceless opportunity of communing with them is rapidly passing.

The railroads will give a very low rate, and elaborate preparations are being made for our entertainment.

In case of delinquency in annual dues, remit them at once to Gen. Will T. Sheehan, Montgomery, Ala. Choose your delegates and urge that all attend.

By order of Otis B. Weaver, Major General Indian Territory Division U. S. C. V.  
Official: James W. Bolen, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

## Are You Restless at Night

And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup, it will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure. Sold by Clark Drug Co.

WANTED:—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods. Salary \$75.00 per month, \$3.00 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept. S. Atlas Block, Chicago. w12t 40

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Sold by druggists,  
or sent in plain wrapper,  
by express, prepaid, for  
\$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75.  
Circular sent on request.

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TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 27 MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26

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Reproduction of

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One Night Only

A superb revival of this famous dramatic gem, a drama endorsed by the press, clergy and all Christian people.

Get Reserved Seats Early

Prices 25c, 35c, 50c

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Humorist, Satirist, Reader, Impersonator

Son of the late General Booth, the rising star among Southern Humorists.

Tickets on sale Monday, Feb. 26

Prices 25c, 35c, 50c

Coal! Coal!!! Coal!!!

Remember we are in the coal business. We handle McAlester at \$6.50 per ton. Midway and Henryetta at only \$6.00, and will deliver all orders of 300 pounds and over to any part of the city.

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Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

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The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices.

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First Class Work Guaranteed.  
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Have a number of desirable pieces of property that can be sold cheaper than you can pay rent. Here are a few of their bargains:

- 40 acre five-year lease near Beebe, at \$1600
- 2 lots and 3-room house with a good well and barn, close in, \$1100
- 1 lot and 2-room house on W. Sixth street, at \$400
- 1 lot and 4-room house on Fourteenth street between Broadway and Townsend, at \$900
- 2 lots and 4-room house on W. Fifteenth street, good well of water, barn and fruit trees, \$1025

Property in Ada will never be cheaper than now. Take advantage of the opportunity and

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**SPRAGUE BROS.,** Main St., Ada, I. T.

## Why Pay More?

Why pay big profits when

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## NICKEL STORE

is satisfied with small ones? This store made low prices possible in many lines. Hundreds of pleased customers have told their story of quality and price. One price to all and that the lowest cash price.

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Why pay 5c per package for garden seed when you can buy 2 large packages for 5c. These seeds are fresh grown and none better upon the market.

We have hundreds of useful items you can buy at 5c and 10c. You have often paid twice the money for the same grade of goods.

## What 5c Will Buy

- 2 cakes of Swiss laundry soap.
- Large cake Cocoa Castile toilet soap.
- 2 boxes best Bag Blue.
- Box 1000 matches.
- Bottle Best Vaseline.
- Handy kitchen knife.
- 2 mouse traps.
- 1 card good pearl buttons
- 2 glass nest eggs.
- Big piece table glassware
- 5 yds lace shelf paper.
- 4 qt tin milk pan.
- 1 qt covered bucket.
- Good strong fire shovel.
- Good scrub brush.
- Writing tablets 100 pages ink paper.
- Package new style wallet envelopes.
- 5 rubber tip lead pencils.
- And lots of other items.

## What 10c Will Buy



# Household Matters

## Care of Drain Pipes.

Copperas will remove odors from the drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cork tightly and label "Poison." Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor.

## Save the Bread.

Save the slices of bread which are not eaten at meals. Brown them and roll with rolling pin. Place them in jars. Use for thickening gravies and for rolling cutlets and fish in before frying.

## Paper and String.

Paper and string need rarely be purchased if all the brown paper from parcels is neatly folded and kept in one drawer, the string rolled up in the string basket, whilst if newspapers seem to accumulate in too large quantities in the home, the butcher is usually willing to buy them.

## Ways of Frying.

Two modes of frying. One is to have just enough fat to prevent the article from burning or sticking, and the other is to have enough not only to cover the food, but to float it. The latter is by far the better way, as all the surface of the article is instantly hardened, and therefore will not absorb fat. It is also the cheaper way, because the fat can be used many times.

## Roasting the Turkey.

The New York Evening Post has had several letters inquiring the process by which a turkey or other fowl can be roasted breast downward, as advised. This is not a difficult feat, several devices having been tried with success. The best was a series of wooden skewers holding the bird upright. Sometimes one or two small stoneware tea-cups have to be used to brace a heavy bird. The results are well worth the trouble.



**Cranberry Pie**—Chop two cups cranberries, add 1½ cups sugar, one tablespoon flour or cornstarch, wet with two tablespoons cold water; stir in slowly one cup boiling water and a little salt; then add one spoonful vanilla if that flavor is liked; use two crusts.

**Candied Pecans**—Boil one cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of water for five minutes. Then add to the syrup three quarts of nicely popped corn. Stir quickly until all is evenly mixed, then remove from fire and continue stirring until each grain is separated and crystallized with candy.

**Green Tomato Pie**—Line a pie pan with paste like biscuit dough; slice some medium-sized tomatoes very thin, heaping the pan with them (pare the tomatoes before slicing); grate a nutmeg over the contents of pan; put in half cup butter and a medium cup sugar; pour in half cup vinegar and sprinkle flour over the top; then add the crust; serve hot and bake half hour.

**Charlotte Russe**—Soak one-quarter of a box of gelatin in one-quarter of a cup of cold water; chill and whip one pint of cream and set the bowl in ice water; sift over the whipped cream one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla; dissolve the gelatin with a little hot water; strain it into the cream, beating quickly. When nearly stiff, pour into moulds and when lady fingers or thin layers of sponge cake.

**Sanding**—Take one pound of sugar and half a cupful of cold water and boil together until it becomes brittle when dropped in cold water. Do not stir after the sugar melts. Butter a shallow tin and cover the bottom closely with almonds, hickory, pecan and hazel nuts, thin strips of cocoanut, stoned dates and bits of figs. When the candy is done add to it a tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour it over the nuts and fruits. Mark in strips or squares when cool.

**Boston Doughnuts**—Take one-half pound of flour, one-half ounce of yeast, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, one-quarter pint of milk, two yolks of egg and some jam. Sift the flour into a good-sized basin. Cream the yeast with a teaspoonful of the sugar mentioned in the recipe, until it becomes fluid. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the milk and let it become just tepid. Pour it into the small basin with the dissolved yeast, mix well together and strain into the flour. Mix all to a smooth dough and let it rise for twenty minutes. Now beat the yolks and add them to the dough, and also put in the rest of the sugar. Beat all well with the hand as for buns, and put it to rise for one and a half hours. Divide into about fourteen even-sized pieces. Form these into rather flat rounds with the hand, and place a piece of stiff jam in the centre of each. Then gather up the edges and carefully press together into a round ball, quite hiding all trace of jam, which should now be in the centre. Let these rise on a floured tin for a quarter of an hour. Make a pan of frying fat hot, but not boiling, and when it begins to show a faint smoke put in the doughnuts and fry slowly a pale brown. Drain well and roll in two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar in which a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon has been mixed.

# THE QUEST OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

**F**RAUGHT with the romance and tragedy of the ice-bound desolation of the North, associated for nearly four centuries with the most persistent endeavors of voyagers of nearly all nations, and remaining unpenetrated and chimerical almost to the dawn of the present day, the quest of the Northwest Passage rivals the search for the Pole in the annals of Arctic exploration. The earlier attempts to locate this waterway to the fabled riches and splendor of the Orient were prompted solely by reasons of commercial expediency, for the purpose of finding the shortest route between Europe and Cathay; but the utter impracticability of this became evident to European minds when it was understood that America was not merely Tartary or some other geographical dependency of Asia. Curiously enough this belief obtained in the Old World for nearly a century and a half, and during this period those memorable expeditions to locate a Northwest Passage were undertaken and executed with consummate daring and skill by English seamen. Upon the realization of the commercial utility of these desperate voyages, the attempt to circumnavigate the northern littoral of the American continent ceased for a period, and until the beginning of those explorations led by the worthier motive of adding to the store of human knowledge and scientific attainment, the conquest of the bleak polar regions halted. With the exception of the attempts to reach the Pole itself, no Arctic goal has been so eagerly sought as the Northwest Passage; and while, it is true, many of the later voyagers attempted this feat merely as an incidental part of the general plan of geographic research, we undoubtedly can say the same of the many dashes for the Pole which have been made.

There is to-day no question that the earliest discovery, exploration, and even settlement of America were due to the Norsemen, those unequalled seamen and rovers of the ninth and tenth centuries. Their flourishing maritime settlements on the coasts of Greenland existed over 500 years before the first voyage of Columbus, and as they pursued their fishing expeditions as far as Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, we can fairly conclude that the initial step toward the location of the Northwest Passage was due to these voyagers, though it is inconceivable that the purpose was other than the pursuit of their fisheries. The actual beginning of the series of searches with the Northwest Passage as objective, which began almost coincidentally with the expeditions of Columbus, must be ascribed to the first voyage in 1497 of the Cabots, who penetrated nearly half way up Davis Strait in an attempt to sail around the continent, and thus attain the land of Cathay. Little further progress was made until the expedition under the leadership of Martin Frobisher, who in 1576 to 1578 discovered the entrances to Frobisher and Hudson Straits, and made a few scientific investigations, the first, by the way, which we hear of in any of these voyages. A later voyage, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was without important results.

The first great advance, not only in the search for a northern waterway to India, but in general polar exploration as well, was made in the three voyages of John Davis, who in 1585 first fairly discovered the strait that today bears his name, reaching what is now Godthaab, Greenland. After an unsuccessful voyage in the following year, Davis in 1587 with reckless daring pushed on to latitude seventy-two degrees twelve minutes in the neighborhood of Sanderson's Hope, on the west coast of Greenland. His remarkable journeys covered the west coast of Greenland from Cape Farewell to Sanderson's Hope, and the American coast from Labrador to Cumberland Island. William Baffin, another of that deathless race of medieval navigators, in the *Discovery*, a tiny vessel of only fifty-five tons burden, reached the islands known under his name to-day, crossed Baffin Bay via the Middle Passage, and in 1616 was in Smith's Sound in sight of Cape Alexander. Baffin's farthest north of seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes remained unequalled in this region for 236 years, and his voyage added materially to the geographical knowledge of Ellesmere and Prudhoe Lands, and Smith, Jones and Lancaster Sounds. The two latter he cautiously entered, and found them completely obstructed by ice, so that on his return to England he declared his belief in the non-existence of a Northwest Passage. The explorers of this time, English, Danish, French and Dutch, were stimulated in their efforts to discover the Northwest and Northeast Passages, by the power of Spain, who in her arrogance and pride as the mightiest nation of the age, maintained her grasp upon the traffic of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to the exclusion of all others.

Perhaps the most illustrious of all the seekers for this illusive waterway was Henry Hudson, whose explorations were pursued between those of Davis and Baffin. After vain attempts under the auspices of the famous Muscovy Company to find a Northeast Passage between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, in 1607, 1608 and 1609, he turned westward in the last year, and sailing along the American coast discovered New York Bay and the Hudson River. The following year he again sailed far north along the coast, through the Hudson Strait and into the great bay that bears his name, penetrating westward several hundred miles farther than had hitherto been accomplished. After

wintering in Hudson Bay and suffering severely from tempestuous weather and failing provisions, part of his expedition returned to England. Hudson himself, one of the most tragic figures in the history of the Arctic, had miserably perished, after being set adrift in a small boat by his mutinous crew. It was now believed that the way to the Pacific had been discovered, and that it undoubtedly lay through Hudson Bay. Within five years a number of expeditions were made into this vast sheet of water, and in these Fox Channel and Rowe's Welcome were explored.

In 1776 Captain Cook sailed on his last voyage in an attempt to penetrate the Polar Sea to the eastward through the Bering Strait, but was separated by a solid barrier of ice from a ship sent to await him in Baffin Bay.

By the end of the eighteenth century Arctic exploration had ceased to be undertaken merely in the interests of furthering commerce, and it had begun to assume importance from a purely scientific standpoint. The first of these expeditions, scientific in character, sailed in 1818 to discover the Northwest Passage by means of the great openings reported by Baffin to exist at the westward end of Baffin Bay. Under the command of John Ross the expedition penetrated Lancaster Strait for about sixty miles, and on meeting with heavy ice Ross came to the conclusion that the strait was merely a bay, and returned to England. Parry, a lieutenant under Ross, disagreed with this view, and in 1819 led an expedition to again attempt the Passage. Parry was undoubtedly one of the ablest explorers of his time, and his achievements were splendid.

The problem of the Northwest Passage was really solved by the ill-fated expedition under Sir John Franklin, partly by its own efforts, but largely through the relief expeditions sent out later. The Franklin party, consisting of 129 men in two vessels, wintered at Beechey Island near the beginning of Barrow Strait in 1845, and in 1846 reached King William Land, where the ships were beset in the ice. From the only record found it was shown that a land expedition under Lieutenant Gore had demonstrated unquestionably the existence of the Northwest Passage, but on the return of this party to the ships they found that Franklin himself with twenty-three men had died. The vessels were abandoned in 1848, and the remainder of the party perished in an attempt to reach the Fish River. The numerous search expeditions were very successful in exploring the American Arctic region from Greenland westward. Collinson, particularly, succeeded in navigating his ship, the *Enterprise*, from Bering Strait to Cambridge Bay, Victoria Land, where he wintered safely, accomplishing his return the following year. During this time he had seen, though unknown to him, the sea where Franklin's ships had been destroyed, and had even picked up relics of that unfortunate expedition.

This brings us to the first actually accomplished Northwest, or rather Northeast Passage, made by McClure in 1850-54. In his vessel, the *Investigator*, he reached Banks Land, which he explored as well as Prince Albert Land. After wintering there for three years he was finally forced to abandon his ship in Mercy Bay. Learning of a Franklin search expedition at Beechey Island, he managed to reach one of its ships, the *Resolute*, by an extremely arduous sledge journey to the eastward, and was later taken to England through Lancaster Sound by the *Phoenix*, of the same expedition. He thus completed the first passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic northward of America known to the history of mankind. McClure was undoubtedly the first of the great multitude of explorers to accomplish this feat, and while he had encountered continuous waterways for the entire distance, the journey was performed under such difficulty and hardship that until today no other navigator has attempted to equal it.

But the past year has been inscribed on the pages of the Arctic's history the record of a journey which not only equals but far surpasses the remarkable trip of McClure. To Captain Roald Amundsen, of Norway, belongs the honor of being the first actually to force his vessel through the historic Northwest Passage, traversing the northern shores of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and incidentally pursuing highly important scientific investigations which included the definite location of the north magnetic pole upon King William Land. To us the story of the Northwest Passage is more or less historical merely, for since the Franklin search expeditions, half a century ago, it has fallen rather into the background. The voyage of the Norwegian captain with a crew of seven men in his forty-six ton sloop, the *Gjøa*, is the final culmination of four centuries of toil, hardship and suffering, and it gives to our matter-of-fact age an adventurous deed that forms a link between those prosaic times of steam and iron and that splendid period, crude in the seaman's art, but unequalled in enterprise and courage, which began with the discovery of America, and lasted for nearly three centuries.—Scientific American.

## Our Relations With the Philippines.

In the last few days of November 1202 sacks of American mail reached Manila (sent at about the same time) by five steamers—two direct and three to Hong Kong, with transshipment from that port to Manila. That shows, says the New York Sun, how relations between the United States and the Philippines are increasing.

# A Little Beaver

By Rowland E. Robinson.

**W**HEN you first see the beaver you are likely to feel that you already have some slight acquaintance with him, and then, searching your memory, you will probably find you have been thinking of the muskrat. Indeed, the animals have many points of resemblance, and except that the muskrat's tail is narrower, and longer in proportion, he is an excellent miniature portrait of his bigger and more valuable cousin, the beaver.

The hirsute face of the muskrat, grim with its small, deep-set eyes and grinning incisors, his long, brown, shining fur and soft under-coat of drab, his scaly shanks and webbed feet, his whole rounded clumsy form make a faithful reproduction in small of the larger animal. On land both have the same awkward, waddling gait; in the more congenial element both swim with the same rapid, even stroke, and dive with equal startling, lightning-like rapidity. The muskrat builds for a season's use a neat and comfortable house, but it provides no entrance, such as there is in the beaver's domicile, for the carrying in and out of food. The muskrat does not, like the beaver, lay up a store of winter food, but lives from paw to mouth. However, like the beaver's lodge, the muskrat's house has a burrow in the bank, as a retreat for use in various emergencies.

Among these are the attacks of man and wild animals, and the rise of water. For the muskrat has not the sagacity in forecasting the seasons which many attribute to him. When he builds the walls of his house thin the winter is as likely as not to be unusually cold. If he builds his dome low and squat, the fall floods will probably drive him to his burrow in the bank; but still the second-hand prophets do not lose faith in him.

The muskrat is not a builder of dams, but rather a destroyer of them. He will avail himself of the ponds they create, but he has so little comprehension of their purpose that he will undermine them with his burrows. Then some fine afternoon he will awake to find the pond has run away, and left nothing in its place but a mud flat with a stream meandering through; and he will wonder at the cause of the disaster. After faring sumptuously for a few days on the stranded dying mussels, he will journey in quest of fresh under-water pastures.

As there are hermit beavers, so there are hermit muskrats, disappointed or misanthropic old fellows, who seek seclusion from their kind in some remote pool or small brook. Here the hermit lives in comparative safety from his worst enemy, man, gathering generous subsistence in summer from the sedges of the waterside and the green things of fields, the corn bordering the brook, and the root-crop. But his solitary life does not exempt him from danger. When he makes nightly foraging incursions inland the prowling fox may catch his scent drifting on the breeze, and come stealthily up-wind upon him; or the great horned owl may swoop down out of the silence of the night.

At home the muskrat is not secure from his inveterate enemy, the mink, whose slender, snake-like body finds easy entrance into his burrow.

With winter comes short commons, scant gleanings of water-plant roots on the bottom, and long overland tours of exploration, when perhaps a meal-barrel in a hog-house is discovered, or, by greater good fortune, secret entry to a cellar is made, and great store of succulent vegetables come at. But it is likelier that hunger and thirst necessitate a return to wider waters. The marsh-bordered streams, with their slow, smooth currents, their steady rise and fall of water, their broad meadows, of innumerable aquatic plants and great beds of fat lily-roots, are the proper and appointed abiding places of the muskrats. Here is abundant material for house-building, no current to interfere with the building, or to chafe and wear the house away; and here there is an inexhaustible supply of vegetable and animal food.

When the waning of summer is calendered by the bloom of goldenrod and aster on the upland, and when cardinal-flowers and ripened water-melons kindle rival flames on the inner border of the marsh, the winter dwelling of the muskrat is built unseen in the darkness. Night by night goes the dome of fresh green rushes, broad-leaved flags, angular stalked sedges; and it is hardly noticeable among the green, rank standing plants until the thatch has grown dum with curing. Swift-winged teal alight there, and the great dusky ducks climb to the house-top for outlook over the marsh, but rarely except at night is the owner to be seen. He is both lake-dweller and cave-dweller, and between his two unlike habitations communication is had by a hidden path in the tangle of weeds, a pitfall for the unwary wader of the marsh. With the completion of the house, a new danger threatens the builders and their young family.

The mink and the owl have harassed the nightly labors and waylaid the lop-eared youngsters who made short excursions from the paternal roof; but now a dew-silvered morning a knotted wisp of sedge or rushes or a patch of birch bark calls your attention to a "tally-stick," which secures a cruel trap. This has been set perhaps in the crumb-littered feed-bed outside the house, or even in the dark-

ness of the inner chamber, to which the trapper has gained access by removing a bit of the wall, now neatly replaced.

Only spendthrift trappers follow this wasteful practice, but they carry it on in fall and winter, especially in the latter season, when the ice facilitates travel over the marsh.

At these seasons men go quietly among the muskrat-houses, armed with one-tined spears, which they drive with such accuracy that they rarely fail to strike the inner chamber and almost always impale one victim, and oftener two.

The direst calamity that can befall the muskrat occurs when, at a low stage of water, extremely cold weather freezes the marsh to the bottom and cuts the animals off from the supply of aquatic roots. Whole families starve in the houses; a few dig their way to the outer world and wander far and wide over the snowy waste in quest of food, perhaps to find some meager fare, but more probably to perish by starvation or violence. In their eager quest for water, they sometimes gnaw through lead pipes, and so work a deal of mischief.

But there are always some who survive all the dangers that beset them, and see the beauty of spring again unfold upon the earth. Then the sunlit, open water invites them to freedom and bounteous fare, and their untended houses go adrift, in wrack and ruin, on the wide overflow of the spring flood. The scattered remnant of survivors coast along the low shores in quest of mates, whining a plaintive call as they ply their noiseless paddles. A traveler tells of hearing a cry which he mistook for that of a baby, but discovered to be the plaint of a tame beaver, which was being abused by some Indian children. So we may conclude that the muskrat and beaver have another point of resemblance in their voices.

Having found mates, as have the garrulous blackbirds in the trees above them, the ducks splashing into the water beside them, and the bitterns making nuptial rejoicing from drowsy sun-bathed coves, they begin to increase and multiply their kind. In a few favoring seasons the marshes are again populous with furry inhabitants, and the conical huts are thick along the border of the channel in autumn. It is wonderful how through all the years the muskrats maintain their numbers, for they are not sagacious or shy of man; indeed, they frequently establish themselves in close neighborhood to him, and make little attempt at concealment. They blunder carelessly into traps, and do not understand the danger-signal of human scent.

A writer on natural history tells us, in illustration of these animals' sagacity, that in swimming from place to place to escape detection they will cover their heads with a green twig held in their mouths. As a matter of fact, however, this is simply their mode of carrying food to their burrows, and usually their burdens do not conceal their heads at all, but trail beside or behind them.

When alarmed, the muskrat dives quick as a flash, and swims far and well under water before breaking the surface for air; and this seems to be his only idea of escaping from danger.

The secret of the persistent holding out of the muskrat against the persecution of natural enemies and the relentless pursuit by man lies in its fecundity, its hardiness, its easy adaptation to changed conditions, and the abundance of food supplied by every stream in which water-plants grow and the fresh-water mussel lives. Long may the tribe endure to give a touch of wild life to our tamed streams.—Youth's Companion.

## Raising Black Foxes.

A Maine farmer who raises nothing but foxes claims to have discovered that the black fox is not a freak, and he is proceeding to prove this theory by mixing a black fox from Ohio with a red one caught in Maine woods. From the cross he has a pair of fine black foxes ten weeks old, and as these twins are not the first he has raised the same way, he is confident that in time he may be able to replace all the red foxes on his farm, and raise for the fur market nothing but the finest blacks, whose pelts sell from \$200 to \$300 each. Judging from sales made in the past, the four black foxes he has now are entered on his stock list as worth \$1000, and he feels rich. He has the foxes enclosed by a wire fence sixteen feet high and running down to the ledge, so that the sly rascals cannot dig out. He feeds the animals and lets them have the full run of his farm, which looks like a weed garden with a few trees growing in it, but pays a profit with small outlay for labor.—Worcester Telegram.

## Failed to Score.

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly," said the orator.

"Did you or did you not once run for the office of Lieutenant-Governor?"

In breathless silence the vast assembly awaited his answer.

He drew himself up to his full height, flashed a glance of concentrated scorn at the presumptuous varlet and raised his voice till it jarred the rafters.

"Yes, sir," he said. "I did! I once ran for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New Jersey and I was defeated, sir, by the largest majority by which any man ever escaped that office in the history of the United States!"

Utterly crushed and humiliated by the outburst of applause that greeted this triumphant rejoinder, the crestfallen man who had presumed to measure wits with a seasoned campaigner slunk ignominiously out of the building outside the house, or even in the dark-



Chicago has a noble, if somewhat odorous, waterway called Bubbly Creek. The stockyards discharge into it. It has been discovered that the famous stream will burn.

French seamen have a doyen in the person of a centenarian. The old sailor belongs alike to the navy and to the merchant service, for he served in both, and it would be difficult to say in which of the two his adventures were the most thrilling. His record includes three shipwrecks, the battle of Navarino, in which he won mention in orders, the blockade of Algiers, one capture by brigands, followed by himself.

A case has been reported in Germany which suggests the curative value of fear. The subject, an old woman, had been bedridden on account of paralysis for ten years. Last August a tempest burst in the region where she lived. Hail destroyed the vineyards. A gale shook the houses. Premature darkness settling down caused general terror. The old paralytic, influenced by fear, leaped from her bed. There has been no relapse, and she may be set down, perhaps, as the only case of cure by tempest.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tasmania, who recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday and the diamond jubilee of his episcopate, once made a jest that amused the late Pope Leo. At the close of a farewell audience in the early 80s the Pope said: "Well, brother, I suppose this is the last time we shall meet in this world." But in the early 90s Dr. Murphy turned up again at the Vatican, reminded Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and added: "So you see you are not infallible after all."

A handy word much misused is phenomenon. The London Globe once heard a man explaining its meaning to a friend. He did it as follows: "Now, if you see a cow in a medder," he said, didactically, "that's not a phenomenon. It's a pretty animal and what not, but it ain't a phenomenon. And if you see a thistle in a medder, that ain't a phenomenon. Nor if you see a lark in the medder, that ain't a phenomenon. It's a pretty bird and what not, but it ain't a phenomenon. But if you were to see that cow sitting on that thistle and singing like that lark, that would be a phenomenon."

## OZONE

"Active Oxygen" and Its Strong Powers of Purification.

All down through the ages, when nothing was known of the microbe cause of putrefaction, and when street cleaners—even house cleaners—were almost unheard of, and streets and houses and men were as dirty as they are now in parts of Russia or China, sickness and death, although frequent, were not so frequent as they would have been without nature's watchful care over her ignorant children.

Although man knew nothing about it, there was a powerful disinfectant being constantly manufactured in the world's laboratory out of air and water, and this substance burned up the refuse which man did not know enough to destroy. This purifier, which the chemists discovered only about sixty years ago, is ozone. It is made up of oxygen atoms in a modified combination, and is sometimes called active oxygen because of its strong oxidizing power. It is produced during thunderstorms by the action of the electrical discharges, and is also formed during the rapid evaporation of water. Sea air, therefore, contains it in small amount, and also air in the neighborhood of salt works, where a large amount of water is constantly being evaporated in order to get the salt. It is produced artificially by passing an electric spark through oxygen, or, better, by the action of a high tension current of electricity without sparking. It is also made in decomposing water by electricity. A mixture of ozone and oxygen appears at the positive pole.

Ozone has a peculiar odor (whence its name, from a Greek word meaning to smell), which any one may have noticed who has been near when a lightning bolt struck. It can also be smelled sometimes during a snowstorm. It is disinfectant by reason of its active power of oxidizing many substances, especially when they are moist, and so destroying their offensive and poisonous character. It is especially efficacious in destroying the noxious emanations from putrefying substances and thus acting as a deodorizer.

When breathed, even a small quantity, ozone is irritating to the mucous membranes, and it is believed by some physicians that many of the respiratory troubles and the influenza that prevail in damp winter weather are owing to a weakening of the resistant powers of the mucous membranes through the respired oxygen.

## But Bill Wasn't There.

A Western Kansas paper tells of a local merchant, Bill Jones, who came to Kansas City several weeks ago to buy a new stock of goods. They were shipped promptly and reached home before Jones did. When the boxes were delivered at his store his wife happened to look at the largest, and uttering a loud cry called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the scream, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. Mrs. Jones, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box, which read as follows: "Bill inside."—Kansas City Journal.



# WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow fair.

# THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 65 degrees.

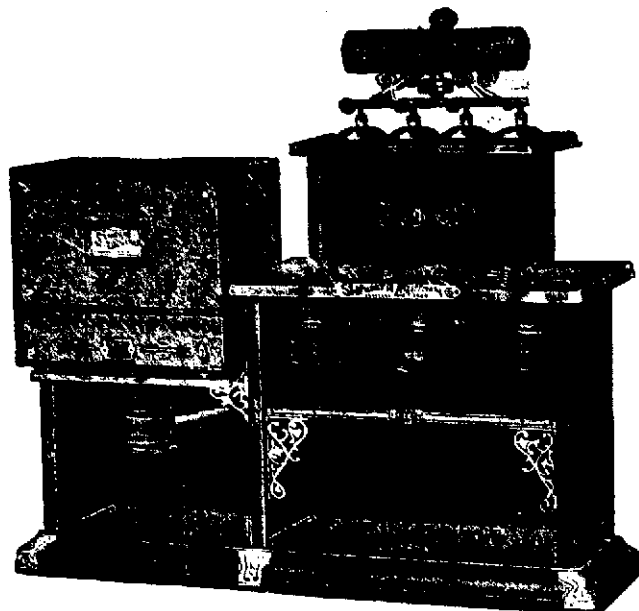
DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 2

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1906

NUMBER 291

## The "New Process" Vapor Stove



Absolutely Safe  
Never Fails to Satisfy  
Lights Like Gas  
It's the Modern Cook Stove

Also Sells  
GASOLINE  
For all Kinds  
of Gasoline  
Stoves.

For Sale By **R. E. HAYNES** THE HARDWARE MERCHANT.

Opposite Citizens National Bank.

ADA, IND. TER.

"WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOWS"

## Still at the Same Location.

We are not moving, neither are we closing out, but we ARE selling FURNITURE at reasonable prices. Now is the time to fit up your home with that new

Table, Bed Room Suit or Matting

Come in and let us talk it over with you.

**Ada Furniture & Coffin Co.**

"WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOWS."

## MAY CONTINUE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TILL 1907

Washington, Feb. 24.—It transpired yesterday, as the result of of the inadvertent distribution of an amendment agreed to tentatively, that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs favors the continuance of the tribal governments until March 4, 1907. The provision is not shown in the bill distributed Thursday as the report of the committee, but it is in one given out inadvertently Friday and afterward recalled.

Whether this provision is to be incorporated in the bill depends largely on the wishes of Secretary Hitchcock. The proposed amendment to the Curtis bill was sent to him and he is to make an answer today. The general opinion is the Secretary will interpose no objection.

The Curtis bill contemplates the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4 next, but provided for the employment of the chiefs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for a year to sign and deliver patents. It is now pretty clear that the

affairs of the tribes can not be wound up as soon as it was thought they could, and this is the reason for the amendment agreed to tentatively.

Patty's Lecture, An Education.

Friday night, under the auspices of the Dixie Lyceum, Prof. Wm. B. Patty delivered his lecture on the great trio of modern scientific discovery, viz., wireless telegraphy, radium and low temperature.

It is a difficult task in one evening's demonstration to so popularize the profound mysteries of modern science as to bring them within the appreciation of an ordinary audience. But Prof. Patty succeeds admirably. He is a speaker of charming address and gives his hearers an invaluable glimpse of the world's laboratories.

While the ordinary hearer goes away from the lecture considerably bewildered, still he realizes that his intellectual horizon is vastly broadened. An evening with Professor Patty is an education itself.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-date photo work. 152-11

## JOHANN HOCH PAYS THE PENALTY ON THE GALLOWS

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Johann Hoch, convicted murderer, confessed bigamist, and who, if but a fraction of the stories of crime that are told of him are true, was one of the greatest criminals this country has ever known, was hanged in the county jail Friday for poisoning his wife, Marie Welcker-Hoch.

He faced death as he has always said that he would face it when the final moment came—

calmly and without fear. He stood on the scaffold, beneath the dangling noose, and with the placid courage of a soldier who realizes to the full that death is his portion, but is still unaffected. He died with a prayer on his lips for the officers of the law who took his life, and save for the words, "Goodbye," his last utterance was an assertion that he was innocent of the crime for which he paid the extreme penalty of the law.

## STATEHOOD NOW TANGLED UP WITH RATE MEASURE

Washington, Feb. 24.—Admitting its many infirmities, yet unable to agree on any correctives, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by a vote of 6 to 5, has decided to report the Hepburn rate bill without amendments.

Interesting circumstances preceding this action came to a sensational climax when, on motion of Senator Aldrich, Senator Tillman was chosen to make the report to the Senate. The developments of the day, aside from the importance as they relate to the fate of this measure, may have consequences which will modify the fortunes of the Republican

party itself, for the members of that organization are now on the verge of internecine strife and the President is almost at the mercy of his political adversaries.

The likelihood is an effort will be made to make the rate bill unfinished business when the statehood bill shall have been disposed of. When this will be no one knows. Opponents of the rate bill include delay among the tactics to defeat the rate. They will, of course, debate the statehood bill for many weeks, unless the advocates of the rate bill should set the statehood bill aside and take up the rate bill. The latter may be done.

## FEELS NO APPREHENSION OVER CHINESE SITUATION

Washington, Feb. 24.—The secretary has received a telegram from Mr. Rockhill, minister to China, stating that he and his colleagues see no cause for undue apprehension concerning the situation in China, while they consider caution and watchfulness always necessary they believe the public had reports of uneasiness without cause. Troubles are not more frequent than usual, it is said, and are due, as was the Shanghai riot, to local causes.

Mr. Rockhill says the Chinese government appreciates the importance of preventing hostilities to foreigners; that it has recently been cautioned by Japan in this respect, and has declared its determination to insure their safety under all circumstances.

The dispatch adds that while the boycott may continue, nothing more serious than local friction is anticipated by those on the ground. A pronounced feeling of determination is noted on the part of Chinese to secure economic exploitation of their empire.

Things Theatrical.

On Tuesday, February 27, will be presented at the opera house the ever popular and always welcome drama, "East Lynne." Beecher & Stanley's big company the only company on the road making a specialty of this one piece, carrying a military band that gives free daily concerts. This drama is endorsed by press, clergy and critics. A play with a moral. A life lesson for old and young. Will be presented one night only at the opera house on Tuesday, Feb. 27. Reserved seats at usual place. No advance in prices. 2t

The Devil's Web.

Friday night Ada theatre goers were treated to the best performance ever shown in the city. This was the French play, "The Devil's Web," played by the Angeli Comedians.

The web was so carefully woven and so close were the meshes that an expert opera critic could scarcely puncture it with a cambric needle.

The costumes worn were the finest and most expensive worn by any troupe previously playing here, and besides, the parts were spoken in a manner that appealed to the large audience.

In speaking of the play a gentleman remarked that he had often paid three times the price and witnessed but half as good a show.

The company is all right and their performance Friday night insures them a crowded house every time they play in Ada.

Enough Commandments.

They are telling of an Ada girl who received a proposal by telegraph. She went to the telegraph office and asked the clerk how many words she could send for a quarter. He said ten and her answer was: "Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes." —Adapted

Birds Absolutely Necessary.

If the world were birdless, a naturalist, declares, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poison that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat all the orchards and crops in that time.

Subscribe for the News.

## SUIT TO RECOVER FEES PAID CHOCTAW ATTORNEYS

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 24.—In the federal court last afternoon a suit was filed at the suggestion of the department of justice against Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish, tribal attorneys, and McCurtain and Hill, a legal firm representing the Choctaw Indians in probate matters, for the recovery of a portion of fees allowed them under acts of the Choctaw legislature. The suit against Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish is for the recovery of \$42,000, alleged to

have been paid to the firm for legal services. The complaint filed seeks to recover \$12,000 paid McCurtain and Hill for legal services in Choctaw tribal probate cases. D. C. McCurtain, a member of the latter firm, is a son of Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw nation. The suits were filed at the request of the department of justice, and are believed to be the forerunner of a searching investigation of Choctaw affairs, which has already been started.



Sold by I. HARRIS, Ada, I. T.

**PAUL W. ALLEN,**

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

**Allen Livery Barn**

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

## GUS KRANNICH THE TAILOR

After all it pays to have your clothes made by an experienced tailor. If Gus Krannich makes a suit for you you will never complain. Try him. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.

K. C. Tailor Shop.

Ada, I. T.

(Over Freeman's Store)

The best Candies, Fruits and Cigars.

**Box Candies a Specialty**  
At the Postoffice News Stand

## Cheap Coal FOR CASH

Place your order for good coal with the

**CRYSTAL ICE and COAL CO.**

The driver is authorized to receipt you for payments.

Phone No. 122

## FRUIT TREES AT LOW RATES The Next 30 Days

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Quinces, Jap. Persimmons, Pecans, Berries, Roses, Shrubs and Evergreens. Call at N. Y. West Ada, I. T. **W. K. WELLBORN, Prop'r Ark. Nursery.**

## OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

## The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President; JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President. FRANK JONES, Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst. Cashier.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00  
Undivided Profits, 20,200.00

Blank: Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



## LOCAL NEWS

J. W. Thompson's baby is quite sick.

Mrs. Ida McDowell returned today from Shawnee.

Subscribe for The News.

W. H. Ebey made a business trip to Stonewall.

Mr. and Mrs. Woosley left for Sparks, O. T.

C. H. Frierson was in Stonewall.

W. H. Grinlee returned from Konawa.

Woodson Adams is a new arrival from Dardanelle, Ark.

S. B. Allen of Gainesville, Texas, was in the city.

W. L. Beard of Oklahoma City was in town today.

Mrs. Abbie Keeney of Konawa arrived for a visit in Ada.

George Frierson came in on the M. K. & T. south.

W. W. Patterson went to Sakaw to-day.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Mrs. Sallie Meadors went home to Stonewall after visiting in Ada.

Mrs. Mary Rice of Fitzhugh was in the city today.

Miss Aigh Fisher is visiting relatives in Davis.

Mrs. Jackson of Oklahoma City is a business visitor in city this week.

Ben Williams of Ozark and W. P. Halley of Fayetteville, Ark., were registered at the Harris.

FOR RENT—Three room house, good water; barn. East Tenth street. Otis B. Weaver.

Charles Molke of Peoria, Ill., was among the recent prospectors in Ada.

Mrs. C. E. Bowlin left today for Sulphur where she will reside.

Dr. B. H. Erb, surgeon dentist, Henley & Biles building.

Little Margaret Rebman came in from Holdenville today to visit friends.

Don't fail to attend the Wheeler memorial service at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office.

Mrs. E. E. Parnell departed for a two week's visit at her old home, Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. N. D. Woods, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gaar, returned to Webber Falls, I. T.

Season ticket holders can get their seats reserved Monday night, Feb. 26.

Wm. Chapman returned today from Tecumseh with his sick wife who has been up there for several weeks.

W. C. Foster of Sulphur Springs, Texas, stopped off to see his brother-in-law, A. H. Chapman.

J. H. Gray and wife, heretofore of Roff, were in town today enroute to their new home at Lehigh.

Mr. Joe Bubser, piano tuner, of Oklahoma City, will be in town the latter part of the month. Leave orders this office.

Booth Lowrey, the rising star among Southern humorists, wins the hearts of the people everywhere he goes. His wit and humor are wonderful and his impersonations perfect. At opera house Monday night, Feb. 26.

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A marriage license was issued today to J. H. Cantrell of Tuttle and Eva Clapp of Roff.

Quite a good audience was at the matinee this afternoon to see the production of "Mabel Heath."

Prof. W. B. Patty, the lecturer, went to Roff to fill an engagement tonight. He will spend Sunday in Ada.

All kinds of sewing and dress making a specialty. Mrs. J. M. Taylor. Corner 19th and Town—send ave. 3t 289

FOR RENT—One two-room and two four-room dwellings. 1t 281

Constable Eli Morris returned last night from Sulphur, where he spent a busy week in official work. He says Sulphur is becoming an important point for court business.

FOR SALE—One good Jersey cow. Reed & Harrison. 2t 281

M. Stewart of Newkirk, Okla., arrived today for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. F. D. Wharton. Incidentally Mr. Stewart will inspect this locality with a view to making some investments.

Services at First Baptist church Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Every body is invited to attend all the services.

W. R. Chandler, Pastor.

Booth Lowrey is not simply an entertainer, but a scholarly gentleman who uses his powers as humorist, satirist, author and orator, in presenting high ideals of life, and especially of self development. Hear him at opera house Monday night, Feb. 26.

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## To Candidates.

The News respectfully solicits the publication of the announcements of those who may be prevailed on by their friends to be candidates for city office in the forthcoming election. For each announcement to be published daily until election, also in the big Weekly and for 500 candidates cards and for the little introductory write-up in the News and the printing of your name on the ticket, which will occur in the regular order of announcement, there will be a charge of \$5.00, payable in advance.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### MAYOR.

I respectfully solicit the support of the Democrats of Ada for mayor of the Town of Ada in the coming primary.

J. P. Wood.

### CITY ATTORNEY.

I am a candidate for reelection to the office of city attorney of Ada, subject to Democratic primary. Your support is respectfully solicited.

B. C. King.

### RECORDER, ASSESSOR, COLLECTOR.

I take this method of thanking the citizens of Ada for their kind treatment during my term of office as recorder, assessor and collector, and again ask their support in the coming election, subject, of course, to the action of the Democratic primary.

J. I. Warren.

### CITY MARSHAL.

I am a candidate for reelection to the office of town marshal, subject to the action of Democratic primary.

Lem Mitchell.

### CITY SCAVENGER.

I take this means of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of city scavenger, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Fred T. Hutsie.

### Christian Church.

Sunday morning preaching by the pastor. Theme, "Story Telling." At 7:30 there will be a Missionary Rally, of which we give program below:

1. Music by the choir.
2. Invocation by the pastor.
3. Opening address by the leader—"The Spirit of Christ is The Spirit of Missions."
4. Prayer for the Churches.
5. Song by the choir, "Send The Light."
6. Address—"Our Lord's Last Command." Hon. T. P. Holt.
7. Duet—Mrs. Browall and Mr. Wymore.
8. Address—"My Debt to my Generation." L. T. Walters.
9. Prayer for Missionaries.
10. Solo—Miss Case.
11. Address—"How to Promote the Missionary Spirit." J. Wymore.
12. Song by choir.
13. Reading—Miss Allene Shands.
14. Closing address by leader.
15. Song and Benediction.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

There will be preaching at this church tomorrow at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Morning subject "A Yoke." Evening subject "A Cross."

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

J. M. Martin, Pastor.

I have decided to stay in Ada and will make you a

## Good Cheap Cash House

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 20 lbs best granulated sugar  | ..... \$1.00 |
| 25 lbs navy beans             | ..... \$1.00 |
| 25 oz K. C. baking powder     | 20c          |
| 1 gal. Concho syrup           | ..... 35c    |
| Buzz Saw sorghum              | ..... 35c    |
| 10 lb bucket jelly            | ..... 35c    |
| Star tobacco per lb.          | ..... 45c    |
| 10 bars Swiss soap            | ..... 25c    |
| Punch corn                    | ..... 10c    |
| 4 cans of Blossom Beauty corn | ..... 25c    |
| Lump starch per lb.           | ..... 05c    |
| Flake hominy per lb.          | ..... 3 1/2  |
| Arm & Hammer soda             | 2            |
| packages for                  | ..... 15c    |
| Evaporated peaches per lb     | 10c          |
| Evaporated apricots per lb    | 10c          |
| Evaporated pears per lb       | 12 1/2c      |
| 3 cans blackberries           | ..... 35c    |
| 1 can table peaches           | ..... 15c    |

These prices strictly cash.

Yours for Business,

**R. S. Tobin**

One Door East of P. O.  
Phone 21.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D. S.

Manager,  
**DOSS & GRANGER**  
Pioneer  
Dental  
Office  
ESTABLISHED 1901.  
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.  
PHONE 212.

## WANTS

FOR RENT—My six-room residence. Close in. Excellent improvements and conveniences. 1t 281

FOR SALE—Two registered male Berkshire hogs. 12t 284

W. F. Shaw,  
13 miles west of Ada.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, close in. No children. "A," care News. 283 6t

Try the News for job work.

U. S. C. V.

Ada, I. T., Feb. 24, 1906.

General Order No. 3.

To the Camps of Indian Territory Division United Sons of Confederate Veterans:

Comrades:—Official announcement has reached me that the next annual reunion of the U. C. V. and U. S. C. V. will be held in the city of New Orleans on April 25, 26 and 27.

Let us have from our division an attendance unprecedented.

The ranks of our father veterans are fast being decimated by the scythe of Time; the priceless opportunity of communing with them is rapidly passing.

The railroads will give a very low rate, and elaborate preparations are being made for our entertainment.

In case of delinquency in annual dues, remit them at once to Gen. Will T. Sheehan, Montgomery, Ala. Choose your delegates and urge that all attend.

By order of Otis B. Weaver, Major General Indian Territory Division U. S. C. V.

Official: James W. Bolen, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Are You Restless at Night

And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup, it will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure. Sold by Clark Drug Co.

WANTED—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods.

Salary \$75.00 per month, \$3.00 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept. S., Atlas Block, Chicago. w12t 40

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Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies  
The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed.

Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

Miss Mollie Kennedy

TRAINED NURSE.

KONAWA—Phone No. 1—I. T.

Graduate of Kankakee Training School, Illinois.

HENRY M. FURMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

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SULPHUR, IND. TER.

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Dealers in



# Household Matters

## Care of Drain Pipes.

Copperas will remove odors from the drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cork tightly and label "Poison." Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor.

## Save the Bread.

Save the slices of bread which are not eaten at meals. Brown them and roll with rolling pin. Place them in jars. Use for thickening gravies and for rolling cutlets and fish in before frying.

## Paper and String.

Paper and string need rarely be purchased if all the brown paper from parcels is neatly folded and kept in one drawer, the string rolled up in the string basket, whilst if newspapers seem to accumulate in too large quantities in the home, the butcher is usually willing to buy them.

## Ways of Frying.

Two modes of frying. One is to have just enough fat to prevent the article from burning or sticking, and the other is to have enough not only to cover the food, but to float it. The latter is by far the better way, as all the surface of the article is instantly hardened, and therefore will not absorb fat. It is also the cheaper way, because the fat can be used many times.

## Roasting the Turkey.

The New York Evening Post has had several letters inquiring the process by which a turkey or other fowl can be roasted breast downward, as advised. This is not a difficult feat, several devices having been tried with success. The best was a series of wooden skewers holding the bird upright. Sometimes one or two small stoneware teacups have to be used to brace a heavy bird. The results are well worth the trouble.



**Cranberry Pie.**—Chop two cups cranberries, add 1½ cups sugar, one tablespoon flour or cornstarch, wet with two tablespoons cold water; stir in slowly one cup boiling water and a little salt; then add one spoonful vanilla if that flavor is liked; use two crusts.

**Candied Pecan.**—Boil one cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of water for ten minutes. Then add to the syrup three quarts of nicely popped corn. Stir quickly until all is evenly mixed, then remove from fire and continue stirring until each grain is separated and crystallized with candy.

**Green Tomato Pie.**—Line a pie pan with paste like biscuit dough; slice some medium-sized tomatoes very thin, heap the pan with them (pare the tomatoes before slicing); grate a nutmeg over the contents of pan; put in half cup butter and a medium cup sugar; pour in half cup vinegar and sprinkle flour over the top; then add the crust; serve hot and bake half hour.

**Charlotte Russe.**—Soak one-quarter of a box of gelatin in one-quarter of a cup of cold water; chill and whip one pint of cream and set the bowl in ice water; sift over the whipped cream one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla; dissolve the gelatin with a little hot water; strain it into the cream, setting quickly. When nearly stiff, pour into moulds and with lady fingers or thin layers of sponge cake.

**Stomach Ache.**—Take one pound of sugar and half a cupful of cold water and b. together until it becomes brittle; then dropped in cold water. Do not stir after the sugar melts. Butter a shallow tin and cover the bottom closely with almonds, hickory, pecan and hazel nuts, thin strips of coconut, stoned dates and bits of figs. When the candy is done add to it a tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour it over the nuts and fruits. Mark in stripes or squares when cool.

**Boston Doughnuts.**—Take one-half pound of flour, one-half ounce of yeast, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, one-quarter pint of milk, two yolks of egg and some jam. Sift the flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt into a good-sized basin. Cream the yeast with a teaspoonful of the sugar mentioned in the recipe, until it becomes liquid. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the milk and let it become just tepid. Pour it into the small basin with the dissolved yeast, mix well together and strain into the flour. Mix all to a smooth dough and let it rise for twenty minutes. Now beat the yolks and add them to the dough, and also put in the rest of the sugar. Beat all well with the hand as for buns, and put it to rise for one and a half hours. Divide into about fourteen even-sized pieces. Form these into rather flat rounds with the hand, and place a piece of stiff jam in the centre of each. Then gather up the edges and carefully press together into a round ball, quite hiding all trace of jam, which should now be in the centre. Let these rise on a floured tin for a quarter of an hour. Make a pan of frying fat hot, but not boiling, and when it begins to show a faint smoke put in the doughnuts and fry slowly a pale brown. Drain well and roll in two tablespoonfuls of ground sugar in which a teaspoonful of cedar cinnamon has been mixed.

# THE QUEST OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

**F**RAUGHT with the romance and tragedy of the ice-bound desolation of the North, associated for nearly four centuries with the most persistent endeavors of voyagers of nearly all nations, and remaining unpenetrated and chimerical almost to the dawn of the present day, the quest of the Northwest Passage rivals the search for the Pole in the annals of Arctic exploration. The earlier attempts to locate this waterway to the fabled riches and splendor of the Orient were prompted solely by reasons of commercial expediency, for the purpose of finding the shortest route between Europe and Cathay; but the utter impracticability of this became evident to European minds when it was understood that America was not merely Tartary or some other geographical dependency of Asia. Curiously enough this belief obtained in the Old World for nearly a century and a half, and during this period those memorable expeditions to locate a Northwest Passage were undertaken and executed with consummate daring and skill by English seamen. Upon the realization of the commercial utility of these desperate voyages, the attempt to circumnavigate the northern littoral of the American continent ceased for a period, and until the beginning of those explorations led by the worthy motive of adding to the store of human knowledge and scientific attainment, the conquest of the bleak polar regions halted. With the exception of the attempts to reach the Pole itself, no Arctic goal has been so eagerly sought as the Northwest Passage; and while, it is true, many of the later voyagers attempted this feat merely as an incidental part of the general plan of geographic research, we undoubtedly can say the same of the many dashes for the Pole which have been made.

There is to-day no question that the earliest discovery, exploration, and even settlement of America were due to the Norsemen, those unequalled seamen and rovers of the ninth and tenth centuries. Their flourishing maritime settlements on the coasts of Greenland existed over 500 years before the first voyage of Columbus, and as they pursued their fishing expeditions as far as Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, we can fairly conclude that the initial step toward the location of the Northwest Passage was due to these voyagers, though it is inconceivable that the purpose was other than the pursuit of their fisheries. The actual beginning of the series of searches with the Northwest Passage as objective, which began almost coincidentally with the expeditions of Columbus, must be ascribed to the first voyage in 1497 of the Cabots, who penetrated nearly half way up Davis Strait in an attempt to sail around the continent, and thus attain the land of Cathay. Little further progress was made until the expedition under the leadership of Martin Frobisher, who in 1576 to 1578 discovered the entrances to Frobisher and Hudson Straits, and made a few scientific investigations, the first, by the way, which we hear of in any of these voyages. A later voyage, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was without important results.

The first great advance, not only in the search for a northern waterway to India, but in general polar exploration as well, was made in the three voyages of John Davis, who in 1585 first fairly discovered the strait that today bears his name, reaching what is now Godthaab, Greenland. After an unsuccessful voyage in the following year, Davis in 1587 with reckless daring pushed on to latitude seventy-two degrees twelve minutes in the neighborhood of Sanderson's Hope, on the west coast of Greenland. His remarkable journeys covered the west coast of Greenland from Cape Farewell to Sanderson's Hope, and the American coast from Labrador to Cumberland Island. William Baffin, another of that deathless race of medieval navigators, in the Discovery, a tiny vessel of only fifty-five tons under his name-to-day, crossed Baffin Bay via the Middle Passage, and in 1616 was in Smith's Sound in sight of Cape Alexander. Baffin's farthest north of seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes remained unequalled in this region for 230 years, and his voyage added materially to the geographical knowledge of Ellesmere and Prudhoe Lands, and Smith, Jones and Lancaster Sounds. The two latter he cautiously entered, and found them completely obstructed by ice, so that on his return to England he declared his belief in the non-existence of a Northwest Passage. The explorers of this time, English, Danish, French and Dutch, were stimulated in their efforts to discover the Northwest and Northeast Passages, by the power of Spain, who in her arrogance and pride as the mightiest nation of the age, maintained her grasp upon the traffic of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to the exclusion of all others.

Perhaps the most illustrious of all the seekers for this illustrious waterway was Henry Hudson, whose explorations were pursued between those of Davis and Baffin. After vain attempts under the auspices of the famous Muscovy Company to find a Northeast Passage between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, in 1607, 1608 and 1609, he turned westward in the last year, and sailing along the American coast discovered New York Bay and the Hudson River. The following year he again sailed north along the coast, through the Hudson Strait and into the great bay that bears his name, penetrating westward several hundred miles farther than had hitherto been accomplished. After

wintering in Hudson Bay and suffering severely from tempestuous weather and failing provisions, part of his expedition returned to England. Hudson himself, one of the most tragic figures in the history of the Arctic, had miserably perished, after being set adrift in a small boat by his mutinous crew. It was now believed that the way to the Pacific had been discovered, and that it undoubtedly lay through Hudson Bay. Within five years a number of expeditions were made into this vast sheet of water, and in these Fox Channel and Rowe's Welcome were explored.

In 1778 Captain Cook sailed on his last voyage in an attempt to penetrate the Polar Sea to the eastward through the Bering Strait, but was separated by a solid barrier of ice from a ship sent to await him in Baffin Bay.

By the end of the eighteenth century Arctic exploration had ceased to be undertaken merely in the interests of furthering commerce, and it had begun to assume importance from a purely scientific standpoint. The first of these expeditions, scientific in character, sailed in 1818 to discover the Northwest Passage by means of the great openings reported by Baffin to exist at the westward end of Baffin Bay. Under the command of John Ross the expedition penetrated Lancaster Strait for about sixty miles, and on meeting with heavy ice Ross came to the conclusion that the strait was merely a bay, and returned to England. Parry, a lieutenant under Ross, disagreed with this view, and in 1819 led an expedition to again attempt the Passage. Parry was undoubtedly one of the ablest explorers of his time, and his achievements were splendid.

The problem of the Northwest Passage was really solved by the ill-fated expedition under Sir John Franklin, partly by its own efforts, but largely through the relief expeditions sent out later. The Franklin party, consisting of 129 men in two vessels, wintered at Beechy Island near the beginning of Barrow Strait in 1845, and in 1846 reached King William Land, where the ships were beset in the ice. From the time they were beset in the ice, the only record found it was shown that a land expedition under Lieutenant Gore had demonstrated unquestionably the existence of the Northwest Passage, but on the return of this party to the ships they found that Franklin himself with twenty-three men had died. The vessels were abandoned in 1848, and the remainder of the party perished in an attempt to reach the Fish River. The numerous search expeditions were very successful in exploring the American Arctic region from Greenland westward. Collinson, particularly, succeeded in navigating his ship, the Enterprise, from Bering Strait to Cambridge Bay, Victoria Land, where he wintered safely, accomplishing his return the following year. During this time he had seen, though unknown to him, the sea where Franklin's ships had been destroyed, and had even picked up relics of that unfortunate expedition.

This brings us to the first actually accomplished Northwest, or rather Northeast Passage, made by McClure in 1850-54. In his vessel, the Investigator, he reached Banks Land, which he explored as well as Prince Albert Land. After wintering there for three years he was finally forced to abandon his ship in Mercy Bay. Learning of a Franklin search expedition at Beechy Island, he managed to reach one of his ships, the Resolute, by an extremely arduous sledge journey to the eastward, and was later taken to England through Lancaster Sound by the Phoenix, of the same expedition. He thus completed the first passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic northward of America known to the history of mankind. McClure was undoubtedly the first of the great multitude of explorers to accomplish this feat, and while he had encountered continuous waterways for the entire distance, the journey was performed under such difficulty and hardship that until today no other navigator has attempted to equal it.

But the past year has seen inscribed on the pages of the Arctic history the record of a journey which not only equals but far surpasses the remarkable trip of McClure. To Captain Roald Amundsen, of Norway, belongs the honor of being the first actually to force his vessel through the historic Northwest Passage, traversing the northern shores of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and incidentally pursuing highly important scientific investigations which included the definite location of the north magnetic pole upon King William Land. To us the story of the Northwest Passage is more or less historical merely, for since the Franklin search expeditions, half a century ago, it has fallen rather into the background. The voyage of the Norwegian captain with a crew of seven men in his forty-six ton sloop, the Gjoa, is the final culmination of four centuries of toil, hardship and suffering, and it gives to our matter-of-fact age an adventurous deed that forms a link between these prosaic times of steam and iron and that splendid period, crude in the seaman's art, but unequalled in enterprise and courage, which began with the discovery of America, and lasted for nearly three centuries.—Scientific American.

## Our Relations With the Philippines.

In the last few days of November 1202 sacks of American mail reached Manila (sent at about the same time) by five steamers—two direct and three to Hong Kong, with transshipment from that port to Manila. That shows, says the New York Sun, how relations between the United States and the Philippines are increasing.

# A Little Beaver

By Rowland E. Robinson.

**W**HEN you first see the beaver you are likely to feel that you already have some slight acquaintance with him, and then, searching your memory, you will probably find you have been thinking of the muskrat. Indeed, the animals have many points of resemblance, and except that the muskrat's tail is narrower, and longer in proportion, he is an excellent miniature portrait of his bigger and more valuable cousin, the beaver.

The hirsute face of the muskrat, grim with its small, deep-set eyes and grinning incisors, his long, brown, shining fur and soft under-coat of drab, his scaly shanks and webbed feet, his whole rounded clumsy form make a faithful reproduction in small of the larger animal. On land both have the same awkward, waddling gait; in the more congenial element both swim with the same rapid, even stroke, and dive with equal startling, lightning-like rapidity. The muskrat builds for a season's use a neat and comfortable house, but it provides no entrance, such as there is in the beaver's domicile, for the carrying in and out of food. The muskrat does not, like the beaver, lay up a store of winter food, but lives from paw to mouth. However, like the beaver's lodge, the muskrat's house has a burrow in the bank, as a retreat for use in various emergencies.

Among these are the attacks of man and wild animals, and the rise of water. For the muskrat has not the sagacity in forecasting the seasons which many attribute to him. When he builds the walls of his house thin the winter is as likely as not to be unusually cold. If he builds his dome low and squat, the fall floods will probably drive him to his burrow in the bank; but still the second-hand prophets do not lose faith in him.

The muskrat is not a builder of dams, but rather a destroyer of them. He will avail himself of the ponds they create, but he has so little comprehension of their purpose that he will undermine them with his burrows. Then some fine afternoon he will awake to find the pond has run away, and left nothing in its place but a mud flat with a stream meandering through; and he will wonder at the cause of the disaster. After faring sumptuously for a few days on the stranded dying mussels, he will journey in quest of fresh under-water pastures.

As there are hermit beavers, so there are hermit muskrats, disappointed or misanthropic old fellows, who seek seclusion from their kind in some remote pool or small brook. Here the hermit lives in comparative safety from his worst enemy, man, gathering generous subsistence in summer from the sedges of the water-side and the green things of fields, the corn bordering the brook, and the root-crop. But his solitary life does not exempt him from danger. When he makes nightly foraging incursions inland the prowling fox may catch his scent drifting on the breeze, and come stealthily up-wind upon him; or the great horned owl may swoop down out of the silence of the night.

At home the muskrat is not secure from his inveterate enemy, the mink, whose slender, snake-like body finds easy entrance into his burrow.

With winter comes short commons, scant gleanings of water-plant roots on the bottom, and long overland tours of exploration, when perhaps a meal-barrel in a hog-house is discovered, or, by greater good fortune, secret entry to a cellar is made, and great store of succulent vegetables come at. But it is likelier that hunger and thirst necessitate a return to wider waters. The marsh-bordered streams, with their slow, smooth currents, their steady rise and fall of water, their broad meadows, of innumerable aquatic plants and great beds of fat lily-roots, are the proper and appointed abiding places of the muskrats. Here is abundant material for house-building, no current to interfere with the building, or to chafe and wear the house away; and here there is an inexhaustible supply of vegetable and animal food.

When the waning of summer is calendered by the bloom of goldenrod and aster on the upland, and when cardinal-flowers and ripened water-lilies kindle rival flames on the inner border of the marsh, the winter dwelling of the muskrat is built unseen in the darkness. Night by night grows the dome of fresh green rushes, broad-leaved flags, angular-stalked sedges; and it is hardly noticeable among the green, rank standing plants until the thatch has grown dunn with curling, Swift-winged teal alight there, and the great dusky ducks climb to the house-top for outlook over the marsh, but rarely except at night is the owner to be seen. He is both lake-dweller and cave-dweller, and between his two unlike habitations communication is had by a hidden path in the tangle of weeds, a pitfalls for the wary wader of the marsh. With the completion of the house, a new danger threatens the builders and their young family.

The mink and the owl have harnessed the nightly labors and waylaid the lop-eared youngsters who made short excursions from the paternal roof; but now a dew-silvered morning a knotted wisp of sedge or rushes or a patch of birch bark calls your attention to a "tally-stick," which secures a cruel trap. This has been set perhaps in the crumb-littered feed-bed outside the house, or even in the dark-

ness of the inner chamber, to which the trapper has gained access by removing a bit of the wall, now neatly replaced.

Only spendthrift trappers follow this wasteful practice, but they carry it on in fall and winter, especially in the latter season, when the ice-facilitates travel over the marsh.

At these seasons men go quietly among the muskrat-houses, armed with one-tined spears, which they drive with such accuracy that they rarely fail to strike the inner chamber and almost always impale one victim, and oftener two.

The direst calamity that can befall the muskrat occurs when, at a low stage of water, extremely cold weather freezes the marsh to the bottom and cuts the animals off from the supply of aquatic roots. Whole families starve in the houses; a few dig their way to the outer world and wander far and wide over the snowy waste in quest of food, perhaps to find some meager fare, but more probably to perish by starvation or violence. In their eager quest for water, they sometimes gnaw through lead pipes, and so work a deal of mischief.

But there are always some who survive all the dangers that beset them, and see the beauty of spring again unfold upon the earth. Then the sunlit, open water invites them to freedom and bounteous fare, and their untenanted houses go adrift. In wrack and ruin, on the wide overflow of the spring flood. The scattered remnant of survivors coast along the low shores in quest of mates, whining a plaintive call as they ply their noiseless paddles. A traveler tells of hearing a cry which he mistook for that of a baby, but discovered to be the plaint of a tame beaver, which was being abused by some Indian children. So we may conclude that the muskrat and beaver have another point of resemblance in their voices.

Having found mates, as have the garrulous blackbirds in the trees above them, the ducks splashing into the water beside them, and the bitterns making nuptial rejoicing from drowsy sun-bathed coves, they begin to increase and multiply their kind. In a few favoring seasons the marshes are again populous with furry inhabitants, and the content huts are thick along the border of the channel in autumn. It is wonderful how through all the years the muskrats maintain their numbers, for they are not sagacious or shy of man; indeed, they frequently establish themselves in close neighborhood to him, and make little attempt at concealment. They blunder carelessly into traps, and do not understand the danger-signal of human scent.

A writer on natural history tells us, in illustration of these animals' sagacity, that in swimming from place to place to escape detection they will cover their heads with a green twig held in their mouths. As a matter of fact, however, this is simply their mode of carrying food to their burrows, and usually their burdens do not conceal their heads at all, but trail beside or behind them.

When alarmed, the muskrat dives quick as a flash, and swims far and well under water before breaking the surface for air; and this seems to be his only idea of escaping from danger.

The secret of the persistent holding out of the muskrat against the persecution of natural enemies and the relentless pursuit by man lies in its fecundity, its hardness, its easy adaptation to changed conditions, and the abundance of food supplied by every stream in which water-plants grow and the fresh-water mussel lives. Long may the tribe endure to give a touch of wild life to our tamed streams.—Youth's Companion.

## Raising Black Foxes.

A Maine farmer who raises nothing but foxes claims to have discovered that the black fox is not a freak, and he is proceeding to prove this theory by mixing a black fox from Ohio with a red one caught in Maine woods. From the cross he has a pair of fine black foxes ten weeks old, and as these twins are not the first he has raised the same way, he is confident that in time he may be able to replace all the red foxes on his farm, and raise for the fur market nothing but the finest blacks, whose pelts sell from \$200 to \$300 each. Judging from sales made in the past, the four black foxes he has now are entered on his stock list as worth \$1000, and he feels rich. He has the foxes enclosed by a wire fence sixteen feet high and running down to the ledge, so that the sly rascals cannot dig out. He feeds the animals and lets them have the full run of his farm, which looks like a weed garden with a few trees growing in it, but pays a profit with small outlay for labor.—Worcester Telegram.

## Failed to Score.

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly," said the orator.

"Did you or did you not once run for the office of Lieutenant-Governor?"

In breathless silence the vast assembly awaited his answer.

He drew himself up to his full height, flashed a glance of concentrated scorn at the presumptions varlet and raised his voice till it jarred the rafters.

"Yes, sir," he said, "I did! I once ran for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New Jersey and I was defeated, sir, by the largest majority by which any man ever escaped that office in the history of the United States!"

Titterly crushed and humiliated by the outburst of applause that greeted this triumphant rejoinder, the crestfallen man who had presumed to measure wits with a seasoned campaigner slunk ignominiously out of the building.—Chicago Tribune.



Chicago has a noble, if somewhat odorous, waterway called Bubly Creek. The stockyards discharge into it. It has been discovered that the famous stream will burn.

French seamen have a dozen in the person of a centenarian. The old sailor, belongs alike to the navy and to the merchant service, for he served in both, and it would be difficult to say in which of the two his adventures were the most thrilling. His record includes three shipwrecks, the battle of Navarino, in which he won mention in orders, the blockade of Algiers, one capture by brigands, followed by himself.

A case has been reported in Germany which suggests the curative value of fear. The subject, an old woman, had been bedridden on account of paralysis for ten years. Last August a tempest burst in the region where she lived. It laid destroyed the vineyards. A gale shook the houses. Premature darkness settling down caused general terror. The old paralytic, influenced by fear, leaped from her bed. There has been no relapse, and she may be set down, perhaps, as the only case of cure by tempest.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tasmania, who recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday and the diamond jubilee of his episcopate, once made a jest that amused the late Pope Leo. At the close of a farewell audience in the early 90s the Pope said: "Well, brother, I suppose this is the last time we shall meet in this world." But in the early 90s Dr. Murphy turned up again at the Vatican, reminded Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and added: "So you see you are not infallible after all."

A handy word much misused is phenomenon. The London Globe once heard a man explaining its meaning to a friend. He did it as follows: "Now, if you see a cow in a medder," he said, didactically, "that's not a phenomenon. It's a pretty animal and what not, but it ain't a phenomenon. And if you see a thistle in a medder, that ain't a phenomenon. Nor if you see a lark in the medder, that ain't a phenomenon. It's a pretty bird and what not, but it ain't a phenomenon. But if you were to see that cow sitting on that thistle and singing like that lark, that would be a phenomenon."

## OZONE

"Active Oxygen" and Its Strong Powers of Purification.

All down through the ages, when nothing was known of the microbe cause of putrefaction, and when street cleaners—even house cleaners—were almost unheard of, and streets and houses and men were as dirty as they are now in parts of Russia or China, sickness and death, although frequent, were not so frequent as they would have been without nature's watchful care over her ignorant children.

Although man knew nothing about it, there was a powerful disinfectant being constantly manufactured in the world's laboratory out of air and water, and this substance burned up the refuse which man did not know enough to destroy. This purifier, which the chemists discovered only about sixty years ago, is ozone. It is made up of oxygen atoms in a modified combination, and is sometimes called active oxygen because of its strong oxidizing power. It is produced during thunderstorms by the action of the electrical discharges, and is also formed during the rapid evaporation of water. Sea air, therefore, contains it in small amount, and also air in the neighborhood of salt works, where a large amount of water is constantly being evaporated in order to get the salt. It is produced artificially by passing an electric spark through oxygen, or, better, by the action of a high tension current of electricity without sparking. It is also made in decomposing water by electricity. A mixture of ozone and oxygen appears at the positive pole.

Ozone has a peculiar odor (whence its name, from a Greek word meaning to smell), which any one may have noticed who has been near when a lightning bolt struck. It can also be smelled sometimes during a snowstorm; it is disinfectant by reason of its active power of oxidizing many substances, especially when they are moist, and so destroying their offensive and poisonous character. It is especially efficacious in destroying the noxious emanations from putrefying substances and thus acting as a deodorizer.

When breathed, even a small quantity, ozone is irritating to the mucous membranes, and it is believed by some physicians that many of the respiratory troubles and the influenza that prevail in damp winter weather are owing to a weakening of the resistant powers of the mucous membranes through the respired oxygen.

## But Bill Wasn't There.

A Western Kansas paper tells of a local merchant, Bill Jones, who came to Kansas City several weeks ago to buy a new stock of goods. They were shipped promptly and reached home before Jones did. When the boxes were delivered at his store his wife happened to look at the largest, and uttering a loud cry called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the scream, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. Mrs. Jones, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box, which read as follows: "Bill inside."—Kansas City Journal.



# WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow fair.

# THE EVENING NEWS.

# TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 65 degrees.

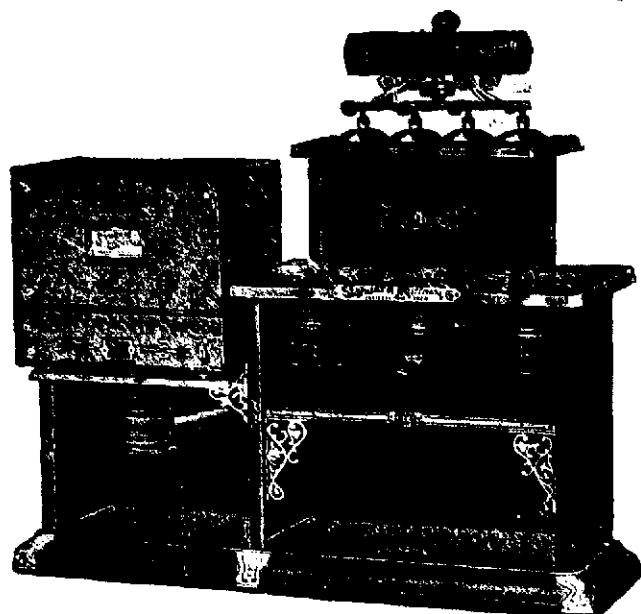
DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 2

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1906

NUMBER 291

## The "New Process" Vapor Stove



**Absolutely Safe**  
**Never Fails to Satisfy**  
**Lights Like Gas**  
**It's the Modern Cook Stove**

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Come in and let us talk it over with you.

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"WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOWS."

## MAY CONTINUE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TILL 1907

Washington, Feb. 24.—It transpired yesterday, as the result of the inadvertent distribution of an amendment agreed to tentatively, that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs favors the continuance of the tribal governments until March 4, 1907. The provision is not shown in the bill distributed Thursday as the report of the committee, but it is in one given out inadvertently Friday and afterward recalled.

Whether this provision is to be incorporated in the bill depends largely on the wishes of Secretary Hitchcock. The proposed amendment to the Curtis bill was sent to him and he is to make answer today. The general opinion is the Secretary will interpose no objection.

The Curtis bill contemplates the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4 next, but provided for the employment of the chiefs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for a year to sign and deliver patents. It is now pretty clear that the

affairs of the tribes can not be wound up as soon as it was thought they could, and this is the reason for the amendment agreed to tentatively.

### Patty's Lecture, An Education.

Friday night, under the auspices of the Dixie Lyceum, Prof. Wm. B. Patty delivered his lecture on the great trio of modern scientific discovery, viz., wireless telegraphy, radium and low temperature.

It is a difficult task in one evening's demonstration to so popularize the profound mysteries of modern science as to bring them within the appreciation of an ordinary audience. But Prof. Patty succeeds admirably. He is a speaker of charming address and gives his hearers an invaluable glimpse of the world's laboratories.

While the ordinary hearer goes away from the lecture considerably bewildered, still he realizes that his intellectual horizon is vastly broadened. An evening with Professor Patty is an education itself.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-date photo work.

## STATEHOOD NOW TANGLED UP WITH RATE MEASURE

Washington, Feb. 24.—Admitting its many infirmities, yet unable to agree on any correctives, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by a vote of 6 to 5, has decided to report the Hepburn rate bill without amendments.

Interesting circumstances preceding this action came to a sensational climax when, on motion of Senator Aldrich, Senator Tillman was chosen to make the report to the Senate. The developments of the day, aside from the importance as they relate to the fate of this measure, may have consequences which will modify the fortunes of the Republican

party itself, for the members of that organization are now on the verge of internecine strife and the President is almost at the mercy of his political adversaries.

The likelihood is an effort will be made to make the rate bill unfinished business when the statehood bill shall have been disposed of. When this will be no one knows. Opponents of the rate bill include delay among the tactics to defeat the rate. They will, of course, debate the statehood bill for many weeks, unless the advocates of the rate bill should set the statehood bill aside and take up the rate bill. The latter may be done.

## FEELS NO APPREHENSION OVER CHINESE SITUATION

Washington, Feb. 24.—The secretary has received a telegram from Mr. Rockhill, minister to China, stating that he and his colleagues see no cause for undue apprehension concerning the situation in China, while they consider caution and watchfulness always necessary they believe the public had reports of uneasiness without cause. Troubles are not more frequent than usual, it is said, and are due, as was the Shanghai riot, to local causes.

Mr. Rockhill says the Chinese government appreciates the importance of preventing hostilities to foreigners; that it has recently been cautioned by Japan in this respect, and has declared its determination to insure their safety under all circumstances.

The dispatch adds that while the boycott may continue, nothing more serious than local friction is anticipated by those on the ground. A pronounced feeling of determination is noted on the part of Chinese to secure economic exploitation of their empire.

### Things Theatrical.

On Tuesday, February 27, will be presented at the opera house the ever popular and always welcome drama, "East Lynne." Beecher & Stanley's big company the only company on the road making a specialty of this one piece, carrying a military band that gives free daily concerts. This drama is endorsed by press, clergy and critics. A play with a moral. A life lesson for old and young. Will be presented one night only at the opera house on Tuesday, Feb. 27. Reserved seats at usual place. No advance in prices.

### The Devil's Web.

Friday night Ada theatre goers were treated to the best performance ever shown in the city. This was the French play, "The Devil's Web," played by the Angeli Comedians.

The web was so carefully woven and so close were the meshes that an expert opera critic could scarcely puncture it with a cambric needle.

The costumes worn were the finest and most expensive worn by any troupe previously playing here, and besides, the parts were spoken in a manner that appealed to the large audience.

In speaking of the play a gentleman remarked that he had often paid three times the price and witnessed but half as good a show.

The company is all right and their performance Friday night insures them a crowded house every time they play in Ada.

### Enough Commandments.

They are telling of an Ada girl who received a proposal by telegraph. She went to the telegraph office and asked the clerk how many words she could send for a quarter. He said ten and her answer was: "Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes."

—Adapted

### Birds Absolutely Necessary.

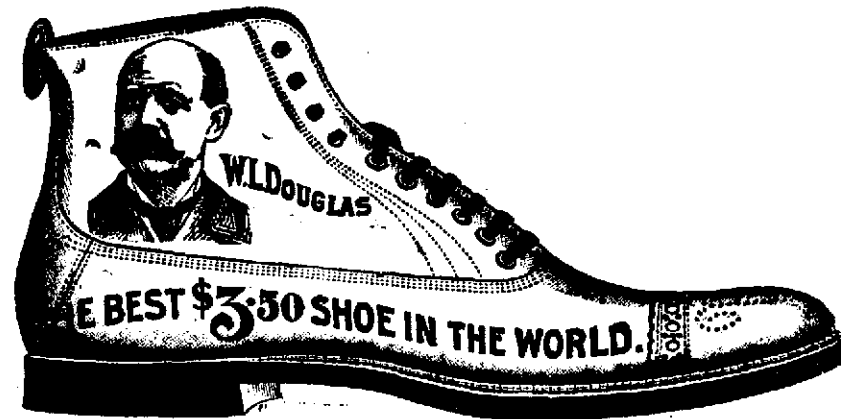
If the world were birdless, a naturalist, declares, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poison that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat all the orchards and crops in that time.

Subscribe for the News.

## SUIT TO RECOVER FEES PAID CHOCTAW ATTORNEYS

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 24.—In the federal court last afternoon a suit was filed at the suggestion of the department of justice against Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish, tribal attorneys, and McCurtain and Hill, a legal firm representing the Choctaw Indians in probate matters, for the recovery of a portion of fees allowed them under acts of the Choctaw legislature. The suit against Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish is for the recovery of \$42,000, alleged to

have been paid to the firm for legal services. The complaint filed seeks to recover \$12,000 paid McCurtain and Hill for legal services in Choctaw tribal probate cases. D. C. McCurtain, a member of the latter firm, is a son of Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw nation. The suits were filed at the request of the department of justice, and are believed to be the forerunner of a searching investigation of Choctaw affairs, which has already been started.



Sold by I. HARRIS, Ada, I. T.

## PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

**Allen Livery Barn**

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

## GUS KRANNICH THE TAILOR

After all it pays to have your clothes made by an experienced tailor. If Gus Krannich makes a suit for you you will never complain. Try him. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.

K. C. Tailor Shop.

Ada, I. T.

(Over Freeman's Store)

The best Candies, Fruits and Cigars.

## Box Candies a Specialty

At the Postoffice News Stand

## Cheap Coal FOR CASH

Place your order for good coal with the

## CRYSTAL ICE and COAL CO.

The driver is authorized to receipt you for payments.

Phone No. 122

## FRUIT TREES AT LOW RATES The Next 30 Days

Apples, Pears, J. Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Quinces, Jap. Persimmons, Pecans, Berries, Roses, Shrubs and Evergreens. Call at N.Y. Yd. West Ada, I. T.

**W. K. WELLBORN, Prop'r Ark. Nursery.**

## OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

## The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President; JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President. FRANK JONES, Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst. Cashier.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00 Undivided Profits, 20,200.00

Blanket Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

## JOHANN HOCH PAYS THE PENALTY ON THE GALLOWS

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Johann Hoch, convicted murderer, confessed bigamist, and who, if but a fraction of the stories of crime that are told of him are true, was one of the greatest criminals this country has ever known, was hanged in the county jail Friday for poisoning his wife, Marie Welcker-Hoch.

He faced death as he has always said that he would face it when the final moment came—

calmly and without fear. He stood on the scaffold, beneath the dangling noose, and with the placid courage of a soldier who realizes to the full that death is his portion, but is still unaffected. He died with a prayer on his lips for the officers of the law who took his life, and save for the words, "Goodbye," his last utterance was an assertion that he was innocent of the crime for which he paid the extreme penalty of the law.





## GRASS.

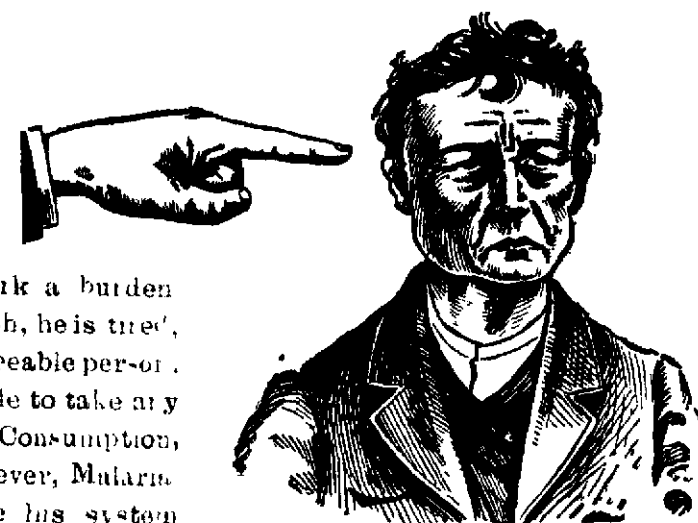
Did you ever see a cow eating the grass that grows in the spring? Not a cow, but a human being, and the young tender grass is his natural food. A human nature craves its particular "Spring Food" and none have greater need of it than the human animal. Man, because he gives his digestive organs so much abuse. All men acknowledge nature's cry for relief from winter impurities, but there are thousands who do nothing to satisfy this need, and it is among these that disease reaps its harvest of death every year. The man who knows the value of a strong vigorous body, when hot weather works a drain upon his strength will use for a couple of weeks in the early Spring a good blood purifier and system regulator, and where can you find a better remedy for this purpose than PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, the great blood liver and bowel cleanser and system regulator that has done so much for working people. It vitalizes the blood and puts the entire system in condition for Summer work. Try it.

# DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Here is a victim of neglect.

Bad digestion was the starting point. He ignored the warnings sent up by an overloaded and suffering stomach, hence the disorder spread until it has seriously weakened the entire digestive apparatus, involving the kidneys, liver and bowels. It is the beginning of a sick spell.

A person in this state of health finds work a burden. Strength and energy are gone, he can't eat with relish, he is tired, cross, nervous and dull—a truly useless and disagreeable person. The worst part about it is that such a person is liable to take any dangerous disease that may be about. Pneumonia, Consumption, Bright's Disease, Cholera, Typhoid or Yellow Fever, Malaria, Small Pox would find him an easy mark because his system is weakened by impurities which are poisoning his very life-blood. In this condition a powerful system cleanser and regulator is urgently needed, and for such purpose what more effective remedy can be found than the justly celebrated



## Prickly Ash Bitters

A Remedy that Has Proved Its Value For Blood, Kidney and Bowel Disorders in a Brilliant Record of Cures Performed.

It is the right medicine for such purpose, the best and greatest system cleanser and regulator. It combines the fine tonic properties of a kidney medicine, purifies liver and blood purifier with a genial regulating influence in the bowels. It is the only medicine that brings about a better and more complete performance of their duties, give them strength and tone and restore healthy activity throughout the body. When the system has been cleared of obstructions and the kidneys resume fully their office of purifying the blood, the general condition takes an upward turn. Appetite and digestion are improved, the eyes are brighter, the hollow cheeks fill out, the complexion loses that sallow, muddy cast, giving place to a clear skin and ruddy glow. These are the signals of returning health, and they bring that thrill and joy of living and interest in life's duties that only those in perfect health enjoy.

Some dealers will try to sell you something which they say is just as good as PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. DON'T TAKE IT. Get the genuine with the large figure 3 in red on the front label. It will give you the results you desire. Put up in 19 ounce bottles. Price 1.00.

Sold by all Druggists.

### Ordinance No. 97.

An ordinance dividing the corporate limits of the City of Ada, Ind. Ter., into wards.

Sec 1. Be it ordained that all that part of territory as is hereafter set out shall be known as Ward.

Sec 2. That the corporate limits of the incorporated city of Ada, I. T., as and shall be as are described in an order of the United States District Court incorporating the incorporated Town of Ada, and also what territory is described in an order of said court made at Ada annexing certain territory to said town, and as is shown by a map filed in said court made by George Pruitt.

Sec 3. That hereafter all that part of territory within the said corporate limits of said City of Ada within the following boundaries shall be known as Ward No. one, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the east boundary lines of said city limits, and running west in the center of said street to where Main street intersects Townsend avenue thence south in the center of Townsend avenue until the boundary lines of the corporate limits of said city are reached, thence east and north along the meandering of corporate limits to the place of beginning.

Sec 4. That hereafter all the territory within the following boundaries shall be known as Ward No. Two, to wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the east boundary line of the city limits, and running west in the center of said street to where said street intersects Townsend avenue, thence north in the center of said street to the boundary lines of said city limits, thence east and south following the lines of said city limits to the place of beginning.

Sec 5. That hereafter all that part of territory within the boundary of said city limits, as herein described, shall be known as Ward No. Three, to wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the west boundary line of the city limits of said city, thence east in center of said street to where said street intersects Townsend avenue, thence north in the center of said

street to the boundary line of the said incorporation, thence following the boundary line of said city in a westerly, northern and southern direction to the place of beginning.

Sec 6. That hereafter all that part of territory as herein described shall be hereafter known as Ward No. Four to wit:

Beginning at a point where Main street intersects the west boundary line of the incorporated limits of the said City of Ada, thence east in the center of said street to a place where said street intersects Townsend avenue, thence south in the center of said street to where the said street intersects the boundary lines of the City of Ada in a westerly and northerly direction around the same following the boundary lines to the place of beginning.

That this ordinance be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Passed this, the 22nd day of Feb. A. D. 1906.

W. C. Duncan,  
Mayor of Ada, I. T.  
J. I. Warren, Recorder.

### Resolution.

Of the incorporated Town of Ada, Indian Territory, to advance the said incorporated town to a city of the second class, and for other purposes. Whereas, The United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, at Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, at the February term thereof and on the 9th day of Feb., A. D. 1906, rendered the following judgement which is of record of the minutes of said Court at Ada, I. T., in Journal — page — of the minutes of said court, to wit:

ORDER OF COURT.  
In the City of Ada, Indian Territory:

Now, on this the 9th day of Feb., A. D., 1906, in open court at Pauls Valley, Ind. Ter., came on to be heard the application of the Incorporated Town of Ada, I. T., accompanied by a resolution of the council of said incorporated town, asking that said incorporated town be advanced to a city of the second class.

And the Court, after hearing the petition and resolution and evidence submitted in support thereof, is of the opinion that

said incorporated town has the requisite number of inhabitants and is entitled to advancement to a city of the second class.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the incorporated Town of Ada, I. T., has sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to be a city of the second class.

It is further adjudged that the said Incorporated Town of Ada, should be, and it is hereby declared to be, a city of the second class, and the council is hereby empowered to proceed to take all necessary steps for said purposes, and to pass such ordinances as are required of it under the law.

I. T. Dickerson,  
Judge of the United States Court.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the city council that the said Incorporated Town of Ada be and is hereby advanced to a City of the second class, and that the city limits of the said city are hereby declared to be the same as here-

tofore.

Be It Further Resolved, That all laws and ordinances as have heretofore passed by the council of said incorporated town are hereby extended to and put in force, as far as this council shall have power to extend the same.

Excursions to Florida and Cuba.



Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.

Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.  
F. E. Clark, D. P. A.,  
Wichita Kansas.

### PROTECT YOUR BOOKS!

They're too valuable to be strewn about the room or house exposed to dust and damage! Of course you can't help it if your book case is full and of the old style, solid construction. Better get rid of such a case, or start a new one that will always accommodate your books without being either too large or too small—one that grows with your library and always fits it. The

### Globe-Wernicke

### "Elastic" Book-Case

is the original and only up-to-date sectional book-case and is made by the best manufacturers of such goods in the world. It is finished in a variety of grades, sizes and prices, adapted to any and all requirements. It is a system of unit cases, unit fitted with the perfect dust-proof roller-bearing door. But we'll be glad to show them if you call, or will send illustrated catalogue on request.



Sold By  
W. C. DUNCAN.

## Otis B. Weaver Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several of the best companies with practically unlimited capital.

Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE IN THE

## Weaver Building,

Corner 12th & Broadway.

## To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, Southwest?

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine).

It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a sample copy FREE.

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis



## LOCAL NEWS

J. W. Thompson's baby is quite sick.

Mrs. Ida McDowell returned today from Shawnee.

Subscribe for The News.

W. H. Ebey made a business trip to Stonewall.

Mr. and Mrs. Woosley left for Sparks, O. T.

C. H. Frierson was in Stonewall.

W. H. Grinlee returned from Konawa.

Woodson Adams is a new arrival from Dardonnelle, Ark.

S. B. Allen of Gainsville, Texas, was in the city.

W. L. Beard of Oklahoma City was in town today.

Mrs. Abbie Keeney of Konawa arrived for a visit in Ada.

George Frierson came in on the M. K. & T. south.

W. W. Patterson went to Sasakwa to-day.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Mrs. Sallie Meadors went home to Stonewall after visiting in Ada.

Mrs. Mary Rice of Fitzhugh was in the city today.

Miss Aigh Fisher is visiting relatives in Davis.

Mrs. Jackson of Oklahoma City is a business visitor in city this week.

Ben Williams of Ozark and W. P. Halley of Fayetteville, Ark., were registered at the Harris.

FOR RENT:—Three room house, good water; barn. East Tenth street. Otis B. Weaver.

Charles Moltke of Peoria, Ill., was among the recent prospectors in Ada.

Mrs. C. E. Bowlin left today for Sulphur where she will reside.

Dr. B. H. Erb, surgeon dentist, Henley & Biles building.

Little Margaret Rebman came in from Holdenville today to visit friends.

Don't fail to attend the Wheeler memorial service at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office.

Mrs. E. E. Parnell departed for a two week's visit at her old home, Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. N. D. Woods, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gaar, returned to Webber Falls, I. T.

Season ticket holders can get their seats reserved Monday night, Feb. 26.

Win. Chapman returned today from Tecumseh with his sick wife who has been up there for several weeks.

W. C. Foster of Sulphur Springs, Texas, stopped off to see his brother-in-law, A. H. Chapman.

J. H. Gray and wife, heretofore of Roy, were in town today enroute to their new home at Lehigh.

Mr. Joe Bubser, piano tuner, of Oklahoma City, will be in town the latter part of the month. Leave orders this office.

Booth Lowrey, the rising star among Southern humorists, wins the hearts of the people everywhere he goes. His wit and humor are wonderful and his impersonations perfect. At opera house Monday night, Feb. 26.

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A marriage license was issued today to J. H. Cantrell of Tuttle and Eva Clapp of Roff.

Quite a good audience was at the matinee this afternoon to see the production of "Mabel Heath."

Prof. W. B. Patty, the lecturer, went to Roff to fill an engagement tonight. He will spend Sunday in Ada.

All kinds of sewing and dress making a specialty. Mrs. J. M. Taylor. Corner 19th and Townsend ave.

FOR RENT:—One two-room and two four-room dwellings.

Constable Eli Morris returned last night from Sulphur, where he spent a busy week in official work.

He says Sulphur is becoming an important point for court business.

FOR SALE:—One good Jersey cow. Reed & Harrison.

M. Stewart of Newkirk, Okla., arrived today for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. F. D. Wharton.

Incidentally Mr. Stewart will inspect this locality with a view to making some investments.

Services at First Baptist church Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Every body is invited to attend all the services.

W. R. Chandler, Pastor.

Booth Lowrey is not simply an entertainer, but a scholarly gentleman who uses his powers as humorist, satirist, author and orator, in presenting high ideals of life, and especially of self development. Hear him at opera house Monday night, Feb. 26.

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## To Candidates.

The News respectfully solicits the publication of the announcements of those who may be prevailed on by their friends to be candidates for city office in the forthcoming election. For each announcement, to be published daily until election, also in the big Weekly and for 500 candidate cards and for the life introductory write-up in the News and the printing of your name on the ticket, which will occur in the regular order of announcement, there will be a charge of \$5.00, payable in advance.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### MAYOR.

I respectfully solicit the support of the Democrats of Ada for mayor of the Town of Ada in the coming primary.

J. P. Wood.

### CITY ATTORNEY.

I am a candidate for reelection to the office of city attorney of Ada, subject to Democratic primary. Your support is respectfully solicited.

B. C. King.

### RECORDER, ASSESSOR, COLLECTOR

I take this method of thanking the citizens of Ada for their kind treatment during my term of office as recorder, assessor and collector, and again ask their support in the coming election, subject, of course, to the action of the Democratic primary.

J. I. Warren.

### CITY MARSHAL.

I am a candidate for reelection to the office of town marshal, subject to the action of Democratic primary.

Lem Mitchell.

### CITY SCAVENGER.

I take this means of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of city scavenger, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Fred T. Hutsie.

### Christian Church.

Sunday morning preaching by the pastor. Theme, "Story Telling." At 7:30 there will be a Missionary Rally, of which we give program below:

1. Music by the choir.
2. Invocation by the pastor.
3. Opening address by the leader—"The Spirit of Christ is The Spirit of Missions."
4. Prayer for the Churches.
5. Song by the choir, "Send The Light."
6. Address—"Our Lord's Last Command." Hon. T. P. Holt.
7. Duet—Mrs. Browall and Mr. Wymore.
8. Address—"My Debt to my Generation." L. T. Walters.
9. Prayer for Missionaries.
10. Solo—Miss Case
11. Address—"How to Promote the Missionary Spirit." J. Wymore.
12. Song by choir.
13. Reading—Miss Allene Shands.
14. Closing address by leader.
15. Song and Benediction.

### Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

There will be preaching at this church tomorrow at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "A Yoke." Evening subject: "A Cross."

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

J. M. Martin, Pastor.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D. S.

Manager, 0088 & GRANGER

Pioneer Dental Office

ESTABLISHED 1901.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

PHONE 213.

## WANTS

FOR RENT:—My six-room residence. Close in. Excellent improvements and conveniences.

tf 281 S. I. Tobias.

FOR SALE:—Two registered male Berkshire hogs.

12t 284 W. F. Shaw,

1 1/2 miles west of Ada.

FOR RENT:—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, close in. No children. "A," care News-

283 6t

Try the News for job work.

U. S. C. V.

Ada, I. T., Feb. 24, 1906.

General Order No. 3.

To the Camps of Indian Territory Division United Sons of Confederate Veterans:

Comrades:—Official announcement has reached me that the next annual reunion of the U. C. V. and U. S. C. V. will be held in the city of New Orleans on April 25, 26 and 27.

Let us have from our division an attendance unprecedented.

The ranks of our father veterans are fast being decimated by the scythe of Time; the priceless opportunity of communing with them is rapidly passing.

The railroads will give a very low rate, and elaborate preparations are being made for our entertainment.

In case of delinquency in annual dues, remit them at once to Gen. Will T. Sheehan, Montgomery, Ala. Choose your delegates and urge that all attend.

By order of Otis B. Weaver, Major General Indian Territory Division U. S. C. V.

Official: James W. Bolen, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Are You Restless at Night

And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup, it will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure.

Sold by Clark Drug Co.

WANTED:—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods.

Salary \$75.00 per month, \$3.00 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept. S. Atlas Block, Chicago.

w12t 40

WANTED:—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods.

Salary \$75.00 per month, \$3.00 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept. S. Atlas Block, Chicago.

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WANTED:—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods.

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## Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed.

Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

HENRY M. FURMAN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

FOR LAND SURVEYING

See or Write to Me.

J. C. EARLY,

With J. H. Wright & Co.,

SULPHUR, IND. TER.

"Buy a Home of Your Own."

Sprague Bros.,

Dealers in

REAL ESTATE

Have a number of desirable pieces of property that can be sold cheaper than you can pay rent. Here are a few of their bargains:

40 acre five-year lease near Beebe, at \$160

2 lots and 3-room house with a good well and barn, close in, \$1100

1 lot and 2-room house on W. Sixth street, at \$400

1 lot and 4-room house on Fourteenth street between Broadway and Townsend, at \$900

2 lots and 4-room house on W. Fifteenth street, good well of water, barn and fruit trees, \$1025

Property in Ada will never be cheaper than now. Take advantage of the opportunity and

"Buy a Home of Your Own."

SPRAGUE BROS., Main St., Ada, I. T.

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# Household Matters

## Care of Drain Pipes.

Copperas will remove odors from the drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cork tightly and label "Poison." Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor.

## Save the Bread.

Save the slices of bread which are not eaten at meals. Brown them and roll with rolling pin. Place them in jars. Use for thickening gravies and for rolling cutlets and fish in before frying.

## Paper and String.

Paper and string need rarely be purchased if all the brown paper from parcels is neatly folded and kept in one drawer, the string rolled up in the string basket, whilst if newspapers seem to accumulate in too large quantities in the home, the butcher is usually willing to buy them.

## Ways of Frying.

Two modes of frying. One is to have just enough fat to prevent the article from burning or sticking, and the other is to have enough not only to cover the food, but to float it. The latter is by far the better way, as all the surface of the article is instantly hardened, and therefore will not absorb fat. It is also the cheaper way, because the fat can be used many times.

## Roasting the Turkey.

The New York Evening Post has had several letters inquiring the process by which a turkey or other fowl can be roasted breast downward, as advised. This is not a difficult feat, several devices having been tried with success. The best was a series of wooden skewers holding the bird upright. Sometimes one or two small stone-ware cups have to be used to brace a heavy bird. The results are well worth the trouble.

## HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

**Cranberry Pie.**—Chop two cups cranberries, add 1½ cups sugar, one tablespoon flour or cornstarch, wet with two tablespoons cold water; stir in slowly one cup boiling water and a little salt; then add one spoonful vanilla if that flavor is liked; use two crusts.

**Candied Pecans.**—Boil one cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of water for five minutes. Then add to the syrup three quarts of nicely pipped corn. Stir quickly until all is evenly mixed, then remove from fire and continue stirring until each grain is separated and crystallized with candy.

**Green Tomato Pie.**—Line a pie pan with paste like biscuit dough; slice some medium-sized tomatoes very thin, heaping the pan with them (pare the tomatoes before slicing); grate a nutmeg over the contents of pan; put in half cup butter and a medium cup sugar; pour in half cup vinegar and sprinkle flour over the top; then add the crust; serve hot and bake half hour.

**Charlotte Russe.**—Soak one-quarter of a box of gelatin in one-quarter of a cup of cold water; chill and whip one pint of cream and set the bowl in ice water; sift over the whipped cream one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla; dissolve the gelatin with a little hot water; strain it into the cream, setting quickly. When nearly stiff, pour into moulds lined with lady fingers or thin layers of sponge cake.

**Soufflé au Caramel.**—Take one pound of sugar and half a cupful of cold water and boil together until it becomes brittle. Then dropped in cold water. Do not stir after the sugar melts. Butter a shallow tin and cover the bottom closely with almonds, hickory, pecan and hazel nuts, thin strips of coconut, stoned dates and bits of figs. When the candy is done add to it a tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour it over the nuts and fruits. Mark in strips or squares when cool.

**Boston Doughnuts.**—Take one-half pound of flour, one-half ounce of yeast, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, one-quarter pint of milk, two yolks of egg and some jam. Sift the flour into a good-sized basin. Cream the yeast with a teaspoonful of the sugar mentioned in the recipe, until it becomes liquid. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the milk and let it become just tepid. Pour it into the small basin with the dissolved yeast, mix well together and strain into the flour. Mix all to a smooth dough and let it rise for twenty minutes. Now beat the yolks and add them to the dough, and also put in the rest of the sugar. Beat all well with the hand as for buns, and put it to rise for one and a half hours. Divide into about fourteen even-sized pieces. Form these into rather flat rounds with the hand, and place a piece of stiff jam in the centre of each. Then gather up the edges and carefully press together into a round ball, quite hiding all trace of jam, which should now be in the centre. Let these rise on a floured tin for a quarter of an hour. Make a pan of frying fat hot, but not boiling, and when it begins to show a faint smoke put in the doughnuts and fry slowly a pale brown. Drain well and roll in two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar in which a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon has been mixed.

# THE QUEST OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

**F**RAUGHT with the romance and tragedy of the ice-bound desolation of the North, associated for nearly four centuries with the most persistent endeavors of voyagers of nearly all nations, and remaining unpenetrated and chimerical almost to the dawn of the present day, the quest of the Northwest Passage rivals the search for the Pole in the annals of Arctic exploration. The earlier attempts to locate this waterway to the fabled riches and splendor of the Orient were prompted solely by reasons of commercial expediency, for the purpose of finding the shortest route between Europe and Cathay; but the utter impracticability of this became evident to European minds when it was understood that America was not merely Tartary or some other geographical dependency of Asia. Curiously enough this belief obtained in the Old World for nearly a century and a half, and during this period those memorable expeditions to locate a Northwest Passage were undertaken and executed with consummate daring and skill by English seamen. Upon the realization of the commercial utility of these desperate voyages, the attempt to circumnavigate the northern littoral of the American continent ceased for a period, and until the beginning of those explorations led by the worthy motive of adding to the store of human knowledge and scientific attainment, the conquest of the bleak polar regions halted. With the exception of the attempts to reach the Pole itself, no Arctic goal has been so eagerly sought as the Northwest Passage; and while it is true, many of the later voyagers attempted this feat merely as an incidental part of the general plan of geographic research, we undoubtedly can say the same of the many dashes for the Pole which have been made.

There is to-day no question that the earliest discovery, exploration, and even settlement of America were due to the Norsemen, those unequalled seamen and rovers of the ninth and tenth centuries. Their flourishing maritime settlements on the coasts of Greenland existed over 500 years before the first voyage of Columbus, and as they pursued their fishing expeditions as far as Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, we can fairly conclude that the initial step toward the location of the Northwest Passage was due to these voyagers, though it is inconceivable that the purpose was other than the pursuit of their fisheries. The actual beginning of the series of searches with the Northwest Passage as objective, which began almost coincidentally with the expeditions of Columbus, must be ascribed to the first voyage in 1497 of the Cabots, who penetrated nearly half way up Davis Strait in an attempt to sail around the continent, and thus attain the land of Cathay. Little further progress was made until the expedition under the leadership of Martin Frobisher, who in 1576 to 1578 discovered the entrance to Frobisher and Hudson Straits, and made a few scientific investigations, the first, by the way, which we hear of in any of these voyages. A later voyage, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was without important results.

The first great advance, not only in the search for a northern waterway to India, but in general polar exploration as well, was made in the three voyages of John Davis, who in 1585 first fairly discovered the strait that today bears his name, reaching what is now Godthaab, Greenland. After an unsuccessful voyage in the following year, Davis in 1587 with reckless daring pushed on to latitude seventy-two degrees twelve minutes in the neighborhood of Sanderson's Hope, on the west coast of Greenland. His remarkable journeys covered the west coast of Greenland from Cape Farewell to Sanderson's Hope, and the American coast from Labrador to Cumberland Island. William Baffin, another of that deathless race of medieval navigators, in the *Discovery*, a tiny vessel of only fifty-five tons burden, reached the islands known under his name to-day, crossed Baffin Bay via the Middle Passage, and in 1616 was in Smith's Sound in sight of Cape Alexander. Baffin's farthest north of seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes remained unequalled in this region for 230 years, and his voyage added materially to the geographical knowledge of Ellesmere and Prudhoe Lands, and Smith, Jones and Lancaster Sounds. The two latter he cautiously entered, and found them completely obstructed by ice, so that on his return to England he declared his belief in the non-existence of a Northwest Passage. The explorers of this time, English, Danish, French and Dutch, were stimulated in their efforts to discover the Northwest and Northeast Passages, by the power of Spain, who in her arrogant and pride as the mightiest nation of the age, maintained her grasp upon the traffic of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to the exclusion of all others.

Perhaps the most illustrious of all the seekers for this illustrious waterway was Henry Hudson, whose explorations were pursued between those of Davis and Baffin. After vain attempts under the auspices of the famous Muscovy Company to find a Northeast Passage between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, in 1607, 1608 and 1609, he turned westward in the last year, and sailing along the American coast discovered New York Bay and the Hudson River. The following year he again sailed far north along the coast, through the Hudson Strait and into the great bay that bears his name, penetrating westward several hundred miles farther than had hitherto been accomplished. After

wintering in Hudson Bay and suffering severely from tempestuous weather and failing provisions, part of his expedition returned to England. Hudson himself, one of the most tragic figures in the history of the Arctic, had miserably perished, after being set adrift in a small boat by his mutinous crew. It was now believed that the way to the Pacific had been discovered, and that it undoubtedly lay through Hudson Bay. Within five years a number of expeditions were made into this vast sheet of water, and in these Fox Channel and Rowe's Welcome were explored.

In 1770 Captain Cook sailed on his last voyage in an attempt to penetrate the Polar Sea to the eastward through the Bering Strait, but was separated by a solid barrier of ice from a ship sent to await him in Baffin Bay.

By the end of the eighteenth century Arctic exploration had ceased to be undertaken merely in the interests of furthering commerce, and it had begun to assume importance from a purely scientific standpoint. The first of these expeditions, scientific in character, sailed in 1818 to discover the Northwest Passage by means of the great openings reported by Baffin to exist at the westward end of Baffin Bay. Under the command of John Ross the expedition penetrated Lancaster Strait for about sixty miles, and on meeting with heavy ice Ross came to the conclusion that the strait was merely a bay, and returned to England. Parry, a lieutenant under Ross, disagreed with this view, and in 1819 led an expedition to again attempt the Passage. Parry was undoubtedly one of the ablest explorers of his time, and his achievements were splendid.

The problem of the Northwest Passage was really solved by the ill-fated expedition under Sir John Franklin, partly by its own efforts, but largely through the relief expeditions sent out later. The Franklin party, consisting of 120 men in two vessels, wintered at Beechy Island near the beginning of Barrow Strait in 1845, and in 1846 reached King William Land, where the ships were beset in the ice. From the only record found it was shown that a land expedition under Lieutenant Gore had demonstrated unquestionably the existence of the Northwest Passage, but on the return of this party to the ships they found that Franklin himself with twenty-three men had died. The vessels were abandoned in 1848, and the remainder of the party perished in an attempt to reach the Fish River. The numerous search expeditions were very successful in exploring the American Arctic region from Greenland westward. Collinson, particularly, succeeded in navigating his ship, the *Enterprise*, from Herring Strait to Cambridge Bay, Victoria Land, where he wintered safely, accomplishing his return the following year. During this time he had seen, though unknown to him, the sea where Franklin's ships had been destroyed, and had even picked up relics of that unfortunate expedition.

This brings us to the first actually accomplished Northwest, or rather Northeast Passage, made by McClure in 1850-54. In his vessel, the *Investigator*, he reached Bessel Land, which he explored as well as Prince Albert Land. After wintering there for three years he was finally forced to abandon his ship in Mercy Bay. Learning of a Franklin search expedition at Beechy Island, he managed to reach one of its ships, the *Resolute*, by an extremely arduous sledge journey to the eastward, and was later taken to England through Lancaster Sound by the *Phoenix*, of the same expedition. He thus completed the first passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic northward of America known to the history of mankind. McClure was undoubtedly the first of the great multitude of explorers to accomplish this feat, and while he had encountered continuous difficulties for the entire distance, the journey was performed under such difficulty and hardship that until today no other navigator has attempted to equal it.

But the past year has seen inscribed on the pages of the Arctic's history the record of a journey which not only equals but far surpasses the remarkable trip of McClure. To Captain Round Amundsen, of Norway, belongs the honor of being the first actually to force his vessel through the historic Northwest Passage, traversing the northern shores of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and incidentally pursuing highly important scientific investigations which included the definite location of the north magnetic pole upon King William Land. To us the story of the Northwest Passage is more or less historical merely, for since the Franklin search expeditions, half a century ago, it has fallen rather into the background. The voyage of the Norwegian captain with a crew of seven men in his forty-six ton sloop, the *Gjøa*, is the final culmination of four centuries of toil, hardship and suffering, and it gives to our matter-of-fact age an adventuresome deed that forms a link between these prosaic times of steam and iron and that splendid period, crude in the seaman's art, but unequalled in enterprise and courage, which began with the discovery of America, and lasted for nearly three centuries.—Scientific American.

## Our Relations With the Philippines.

In the last few days of November 1202 sacks of American mail reached Manila (sent at about the same time) by five steamers—two direct and three from Hong Kong, with transshipment from that port to Manila. That shows, says the New York Sun, how relations between the United States and the Philippines are increasing.

# A Little Beaver

By Rowland E. Robinson.

**W**HEN you first see the beaver you are likely to feel that you already have some slight acquaintance with him, and then, searching your memory, you will probably find you have been thinking of the muskrat. Indeed, the animals have many points of resemblance, and except that the muskrat's tail is narrower, and longer in proportion, he is an excellent miniature portrait of his bigger and more valuable cousin, the beaver.

The hirsute face of the muskrat, grim with its small, deep-set eyes and grinning incisors, his long, brown, shining fur and soft under-coat of drab, his scaly snouts and webbed feet, his whole rounded clumsy form make a faithful reproduction in small of the larger animal. On land both have the same awkward, waddling gait; in the more congenial element both swim with the same rapid, even stroke, and dive with equal startling, lightning-like rapidity. The muskrat builds for a season's use a neat and comfortable house, but it provides no entrance, such as there is in the beaver's domicile, for the carrying in and out of food. The muskrat does not, like the beaver, lay up a store of winter food, but lives from paw to mouth. However, like the beaver's lodge, the muskrat's house has a burrow in the bank, as a retreat for use in various emergencies.

Among these are the attacks of man and wild animals, and the rise of water. For the muskrat has not the sagacity in forecasting the seasons which many attribute to him. When he builds the walls of his house thin the winter is as likely as not to be unusually cold. If he builds his dome low and squat, the fall floods will probably drive him to his burrow in the bank; but still the second-hand prophets do not lose faith in him.

The muskrat is not a builder of dams, but rather a destroyer of them. He will avail himself of the ponds they create, but he has so little comprehension of their purpose that he will undermine them with his burrows. Then some fine afternoon he will awake to find the pond has run away, and left nothing in its place but a mud flat with a stream meandering through; and he will wonder at the cause of the disaster. After faring sumptuously for a few days on the stranded dying mussels, he will journey in quest of fresh under-water pastures.

As there are hermit beavers, so there are hermit muskrats, disappointed or misanthropic old fellows, who seek seclusion from their kind in some remote pool or small brook. Here the hermit lives in comparative safety from his worst enemy, man, gathering generous subsistence in summer from the sedges of the waterside and the green things of fields, the corn bordering the brook, and the root-crop. But his solitary life does not exempt him from danger. When he makes nightly foraging incursions inland the prowling fox may catch his scent drifting up-wind upon him; or the great horned owl may swoop down out of the silence of the night.

At home the muskrat is not secure from his inveterate enemy, the mink, whose slender, snake-like body finds easy entrance into his burrow.

With winter comes short commons, scant gleanings of water-plant roots on the bottom, and long overland tours of exploration, when perhaps a meat-barrel in a hog-house is discovered, or, by greater good fortune, secret entry to a cellar is made, and great store of succulent vegetables come at. But it is likelier that hunger and thirst necessitate a return to wider waters. The marsh-bordered streams, with their slow, smooth currents, their steady rise and fall of water, their broad meadows, of innumerable aquatic plants and great beds of fat lily-roots, are the proper and appointed abiding places of the muskrats. Here is abundant material for house-building, no current to interfere with the building, or to chafe and wear the house away; and here there is an inexhaustible supply of vegetable and animal food.

When the waning of summer is calendered by the bloom of goldenrod and aster on the upland, and when cardinal-flowers and ripened water-melons kindle rival flames on the inner border of the marsh, the winter dwelling of the muskrat is built unseen in the darkness. Night by night grows the dome of fresh green rushes, broad-leaved flags, angular-stalked sedges; and it is hardly noticeable among the green, rank standing plants until the thatch has grown due with curing. Swift-winged teal alight there, and the great dusky ducks climb to the house-top for outlook over the marsh, but rarely except at night is the owner to be seen. He is both lake-dweller and cave-dweller, and between his two unlike habitations communication is had by a hidden path in the tangle of weeds, a pitfalls for the unwary wader of the marsh. With the completion of the house, a new danger threatens the builders and their young family.

The mink and the owl have harnessed the nightly labors and waylaid the lope-eared youngsters who made short excursions from the paternal roof; but now a dew-silvered morning a knotted wisp of sedge or rushes or a patch of birch bark calls your attention to a "tally-stick," which secures a cruel trap. This has been set perhaps in the crumb-littered feed-bed outside the house, or even in the dark-

ness of the inner chamber, to which the trapper has gained access by removing a bit of the wall, now neatly replaced.

Only spendthrift trappers follow this wasteful practice, but they carry it on in fall and winter, especially in the latter season, when the ice-facilities travel over the marsh.

At these seasons men go quietly among the muskrat-houses, armed with one-tined spears, which they drive with such accuracy that they rarely fail to strike the inner chamber and almost always impale one victim, and often two.

The direct calamity that can befall the muskrat occurs when, at a low stage of water, extremely cold weather freezes the marsh to the bottom and cuts the animals off from the supply of aquatic roots. Whole families starve in the houses; a few dig their way to the outer world and wander far and wide over the snowy waste in quest of food, perhaps to find some milder fare, but more probably to perish by starvation or violence. In their eager quest for water, they sometimes gnaw through lead pipes, and so work a deal of mischief.

But there are always some who survive all the dangers that beset them, and see the beauty of spring again unfold upon the earth. Then the sunlit, open water invites them to freedom and bounteous fare, and their intended houses go adrift in wreck and ruin, on the wide overflow of the spring flood. The scattered remnant of survivors coast along the low shores in quest of mates, whining a plaintive call as they ply their noiseless paddles. A traveler tells of hearing a cry which he mistook for that of a baby, but discovered to be the plaint of a tame beaver, which was being abused by some Indian children. So we may conclude that the muskrat and beaver have another point of resemblance in their voices.

Having found mates, as have the garrulous blackbirds in the trees above them, the ducks splashing into the water beside them, and the bitterns making nuptial rejoicing from drowsy sun-bathed coves, they begin to increase and multiply their kind. In a few favoring seasons the marshes are again populous with furry inhabitants, and the contented huts are thick along the border of the channel in autumn. It is wonderful how through all the years the muskrats maintain their numbers, for they are not sagacious or shy of man; indeed, they frequently establish themselves in close neighborhood to him, and make little attempt at concealment. They blunder carelessly into traps, and do not understand the danger-signals of human scent.

A writer on natural history tells us, in illustration of these animals' sagacity, that in swimming from place to place to escape detection they will cover their heads with a green twig held in their mouths. As a matter of fact, however, this is simply their mode of carrying food to their burrows, and usually their burdens do not conceal their heads at all, but trail beside or behind them.

When alarmed, the muskrat dives quick as a flash, and swims far and well under water before breaking the surface for air; and this seems to be his only idea of escaping from danger.

The secret of the persistent holding out of the muskrat against the persecution of natural enemies and the relentless pursuit by man lies in its fecundity, its hardness, its easy adaptation to changed conditions, and the abundance of food supplied by every stream in which water-plants grow and the fresh-water mussel lives. Long may the tribe endure to give a touch of wild life to our tamed streams.—Youth's Companion.

## Raising Black Foxes.

A Maine farmer who raises nothing but foxes claims to have discovered that the black fox is not a freak, and he is proceeding to prove this theory by mixing a black fox from Ohio with a red one caught in Maine woods. From the cross he has a pair of fine black foxes ten weeks old, and as these twins are not the first he has raised the same way, he is confident that in time he may be able to replace all the red foxes on his farm, and raise for the fur market nothing but the finest blacks, whose pelts sell from \$200 to \$300 each. Judging from sales made in the past, the four black foxes he has now are entered on his stock list as worth \$1000, and he feels rich. He has the foxes enclosed by a wire fence sixteen feet high and running down to the ledge, so that the sly rascals cannot dig out. He feeds the animals and lets them have the full run of his farm, which looks like a wood garden with a few trees growing in it, but pays a profit with small outlay for labor.—Worcester Telegram.

## Fatlet to Score.

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" interrupted a man in the audience. "Certainly," said the orator. "Did you or did you not once run for the office of Lieutenant-Governor?" In breathless silence the vast assembly awaited his answer. He drew himself up to his full height, flashed a glance of concentrated scorn at the presumptuous varlet and raised his voice till it jarred the rafters. "Yes, sir," he said. "I did! I once ran for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New Jersey and I was defeated, sir, by the largest majority by which any man ever escaped that office in the history of the United States!"

Utterly crushed and humiliated by the outburst of applause that greeted this triumphant rejoinder, the crestfallen man who had presumed to measure wits with a seasoned campaigner slunk ignominiously out of the building.—Chicago Tribune.



Chicago has a noble, if somewhat odorous, waterway called Bubblin' Creek. The stockyards discharge into it. It has been discovered that the famous stream will burn.

French seamen have a doyen in the person of a centenarian. The old sailor, belongs alike to the navy and to the merchant service, for he served in both, and it would be difficult to say in which of the two his adventures were the most thrilling. His record includes three shipwrecks, the battle of Navarino, in which he won mention in orders, the blockade of Algiers, one capture by brigands, followed by himself.

A case has been reported in Germany which suggests the curative value of fear. The subject, an old woman, had been bedridden on account of paralysis for ten years. Last August a tempest burst in the region where she lived. It destroyed the vineyards. A gale shook the houses. Premature darkness settling down caused general terror. The old paralytic, influenced by fear, leaped from her bed. There has been no relapse, and she may be set down, perhaps, as the only case of cure by tempest.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tasmania, who recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday and the diamond jubilee of his episcopate, once made a jest that amused the late Pope Leo. At the close of a farewell audience in the early 80s the Pope said: "Well, brother, I suppose this is the last time we shall meet in this world." But in the early 90s Dr. Murphy turned up again at the Vatican, reminded Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and added: "So you see you are not infallible after all."

A handy word much misused is phenomenon. The London Globe once heard a man explaining its meaning to a friend. He did it as follows: "Now, if you see a cow in a medder," he said, didactically, "that's not a phenomenon. It's a pretty animal and what not, but it ain't a phenomenon. And if you see a thistle in a medder, that ain't a phenomenon. Nor if you see a lark in the medder, that ain't a phenomenon. It's a pretty bird and what not, but it ain't a phenomenon. But if you were to see that cow sitting on that thistle and singing like that lark, that would be a phenomenon."

## OZONE

"Active Oxygen" and Its Strong Powers of Purification.

All down through the ages, when nothing was known of the microbe cause of putrefaction, and when street cleaners—even house cleaners—were almost unheard of, and streets and houses and men were as dirty as they are now in parts of Russia or China, sickness and death, although frequent, were not so frequent as they would have been without nature's watchful care over her ignorant children.

Although man knew nothing about it, there was a powerful disinfectant being constantly manufactured in the world's laboratory out of air and water, and this substance burned up the refuse which man did not know enough to destroy. This purifier, which the chemists discovered only about sixty years ago, is ozone. It is made up of oxygen atoms in a modified combination, and is sometimes called active oxygen because of its strong oxidizing power. It is produced during thunderstorms by the action of the electrical discharges, and is also formed during the rapid evaporation of water. Sea air, therefore, contains it in small amount, and also air in the neighborhood of salt works, where a large amount of water is constantly being evaporated in order to get the salt. It is produced artificially by passing an electric spark through oxygen, or, better, by the action of a high tension current of electricity without sparking. It is also made in decomposing water by electricity. A mixture of ozone and oxygen appears at the positive pole.

Ozone has a peculiar odor (whence its name, from a Greek word meaning to smell), which any one may have noticed who has been near when a lightning bolt struck. It can also be smelled sometimes during a snowstorm. It is disinfectant by reason of its active power of oxidizing many substances, especially when they are moist, and so destroying their offensive and poisonous character. It is especially efficacious in destroying the noxious emanations from putrefying substances and thus acting as a deodorizer.

When breathed, even a small quantity, ozone is irritating to the mucous membranes, and it is believed by some physicians that many of the respiratory troubles and the influenza that prevail in damp winter weather are owing to a weakening of the resistant powers of the mucous membranes through the respired oxygen.

## But Bill Wasn't There.

A Western Kansas paper tells of a local merchant, Bill Jones, who came to Kansas City several weeks ago to buy a new stock of goods. They were shipped promptly and reached home before Jones did. When the boxes were delivered at his store his wife happened to look at the largest, and uttering a loud cry called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the scream, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. Mrs. Jones, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box, which read as follows: "Bill inside."—Kansas City Journal.